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PEASANTS WRITE BULGARIA'S EPIC OF ACHIEVEMENT

'Dugout' Hovels Disappear as Prosperous Folk Build Brick Houses

VILLAGERS ATTAINING ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Iron Plows and New Machinery, Libraries, Schools, Theaters, Change Old Order

By R. H. MARKHAM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLEVEN, Bulgaria—Bulgaria has written her finest modern epic with plows instead of pens.

The pages of the poem are green and golden, and are beautifully fringed with flaming waves of poppies, white daisies, blue bachelor-buttons and many other flowers. It relates a tale of remarkable progress in the way peasants live and cultivate their land.

If one should visit the village of Dubnik in the vicinity of Pleven, as a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor did with a district farm agent, he would be shown to a little "zemlianka," or dugout, in which a peasant family has been living for many years. The dugout has very low walls of dirt bricks, and a roof of straw. Inside are two compartments. The first is small and consists mostly of a very large fireplace, with no andirons, in which two brass kettles hang. This is the kitchen. There are no facilities for washing. When the inmates of the hut wash they go outside and have someone pour water on their hands from a jug.

Furniture Is Meager

There is no furniture except four low three-legged stools like Kansas milk stools. There is a cornhusk mat on the hard dirt floor. At meal times a round tray, called a "sofra," equipped with three short peg legs is placed on the mat, and the people of the "zemlianka" gather round it, squatting on the floor to eat from a common bowl. The bread is baked in hot ashes.

What illumination there is in the room comes down through the chimney.

Farther into the hut one finds another fairly long room, the rear end of which has a slightly elevated floor and a tiny window. The lower part of this section is for the cows and buffalos; the other is where the nine members of the peasant family sleep, on straw mats under goat hair blankets.

Central Heating Provided

There is no stove, even in the coldest winter, for the animals keep the house warm—central heating and an even temperature. The animals are taken into their stall through the kitchen, and the people go past the animals to get to their bed on the floor. They all live there together in the stuffy darkness.

However, the inhabitants of this hut are making a brick house. Soon the "dugout" will disappear and its occupants will move into a new two-story, well ventilated, light dwelling, which will eventually be furnished. The animals will also move to a

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King and Premier to Visit Great Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—King Fuad of Egypt is coming to London from Paris on a six weeks' visit, accompanied by Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, Dr. Hafez Afifi Bey, Foreign Secretary, and other officials, and is to be received in state at Victoria station. The visit is nominally private, but the Daily Herald, the government organ, refers to conversations expected with the British Foreign Secretary, Arthur Henderson, touching upon the demand made by the Egyptian Nationalists for the re-establishment of constitutional government.

"We have not the least doubt," the Herald continues, "that Mr. Henderson, whose support of constitutional make-up, will in his conversations explore this question with frankness. The coming in to office of the Labor Government gives a magnificent opportunity to establish relations of mutual co-operation on the basis of a real understanding and alliance between Great Britain and the Egyptian people."

SOUTH AMERICANS SEE HINT IN U. S. OF EUROPE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—In an editorial titled "Economic Imperialism of the United States," the newspaper Diario la Plata outlines steps taken in Europe for the formation of a United States of Europe.

It points out that the preoccupations of the Old World should serve as an example for South America to initiate a defensive union of a similar character if an efficient barrier is to be erected against the "stupid conduct of the United States."

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Plane Takes the Air on Boston Post Road

By the Associated Press

Stamford, Conn.

THE Boston Post Road here was used July 20 as a runway when Lieut. John Miller, assisted by a squad of police, took off in a plane bound for Hartford.

Lieutenant Miller had been exhibiting the plane at a carnival and could not find a suitable place to take off. He secured permission to use the Post Road at a point near the field and successfully took to the air after a short run.

BRITISH DRINK INQUIRY UPSETS LIQUOR TRADE

Lord Dewar Refers to Labor's Commissions at Distillers' Meeting

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—News of the British Government's decision to appoint two royal commissions to study the liquor traffic, one to deal with England and Wales and the other with Scotland, was the subject of disquieting discussion at the annual meeting of Distillers Company, Ltd., at Edinburgh, this week.

The British drink trade statistics are so often muddled that it is difficult to reach definite conclusions whether the business is thriving or is on the down grade. The heavy tax on spirituous liquors has undoubtedly had a depressant effect upon consumption, nevertheless Distillers Company reports the expansion of investments at home and abroad.

Notwithstanding the high duties the company has maintained a 20 per cent dividend since 1925, with total assets at £1,387,000, an increase of only £33,500 over the previous year. A distillery at Vauxhall has this year been converted into a yeast factory and a new vinegar plant has been erected at Hull.

Future Operations Affected

Lord Dewar, viewing the forthcoming government inquiry with some apprehension, said that it threatened considerably to affect the future operations of Distillers Company. "This industry," he said, "has been X-rayed more than any other industry under the sun and in the past our predominant partner, the Government, when such measures were introduced, have never extended to us co-operation in its fullest sense.

"There are two points which the royal commission on the licensed trade in its deliberations will have to consider. The first is the nationalization of this industry. The best business a government can do is to keep out of business. The second question is to be local option for the entire United Kingdom. As you all know, local option has been tried in Scotland and has been found wanting. Charity begins at home and the reforms are practiced upon your neighbors. Scotsmen in this case are the neighbors.

Licenses Abolished

"No reference has yet been made to the Balfour Act of 1904, which up to the present has enabled the licensing magistrates to abolish 24,000 licenses in England and Wales at the expense to the licensed trade of £18,000,000. That goes to show that if this bill continues the last license will pay for its own extinction. The goal that some people wish to reach is that they will be able to exterminate this industry before the license holders have sufficient time to get the money to pay for the extinction of their own licenses.

"Reforms move slowly. Those people who are in a hurry are generally going along the wrong road. The shortest way to get into trouble is to be in a hurry. There are many reformers who would like to exploit

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

MEXICO'S LABOR EXPERIMENT OF WORLD INTEREST

Congress Meets to Act on Plan for Labor Courts and Conscription of Workers

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Congress, meeting July 20 in extraordinary session to consider the projected labor code, drawn up by President Portes Gil last year, when he was Secretary of the Interior, has in its hands one of the outstanding proposals of the Mexican Revolution.

Observers see in the new labor code an experiment of world interest, second only in its radical features to certain legislative measures adopted in Communist Russia.

The project provides for the setting up of a system of labor courts with state and community branches in all parts of the country, made up of representatives of employers and workers and presided over by especially qualified "labor judges."

Other provisions of extraordinary interest would give the Government right to conscript labor in time of emergency, would oblige every Mexican citizen to learn a trade or profession, would establish compulsory insurance for workers, paid partly by the worker out of his wages and partly by the employer on a percentage basis as the worker's share in the concern's profits, and would give special protection to women and children.

The new law would also give the workers a voice in business management through committees which would "co-operate" with the management in matters connected with the progress of the concern.

Canada Has Plan to Curtail Flow of Liquor to U. S.

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—The Toronto Globe published the following dispatch from Ottawa today: Canada has indicated to the United States a method by which the illegal importation of Canadian liquor into the Republic may be curtailed. Conversations with Washington are proceeding, but no definite conclusion has been reached.

It is understood the Canadian Government is prepared to refuse clearances to liquor-laden vessels bound for the United States, provided the navigation laws of the Republic are amended with respect to vessels under five tons which comprise the majority of liquor carriers on the Detroit River.

Nearly 100 per cent of the boats carrying liquor and the persons engaged in the traffic are from the United States. The present American navigation law regarding registration, enrollment or licensing does not apply to vessels under five tons, whereas in Canada every vessel, irrespective of size and whether carrying cargo or not, is obliged by law to report when leaving for a foreign port, and also when returning. Heavy penalties are provided for failure to comply with this law.

It is felt by the Dominion authorities that if the United States passed such an amendment, there would be a control over the movement of the small craft which is now lacking. The Dominion officials also believe it would be futile to refuse clearances from Canada until the United States does pass such legislation, as the motorboats and other small vessels carrying liquor would be able to take on cargo at any cove along the Great Lakes or the Detroit River and cross to the United States side without reporting to the Canadian customs officers or obtaining clearances.

It is suggested here that the rum-running traffic can be dealt a knock-out blow by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa.

Harvard 'Talkies' Depict Story of Massachusetts Progress

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus of history at Harvard University, is bringing the teaching of history into the "talkies," in a five-reel production depicting 300 years of Massachusetts history, now being filmed by the University Film Foundation of Cambridge.

The first in a series of vocalized educational films to be brought out by the Foundation, the "Corner Stone of the Nation," as the production is titled, will open to cultural and educational groups everywhere, for a nominal rental or purchase price, the opportunity of hearing a lecturer who formerly was available only to a limited audience.

John A. Haeseler, director of the Foundation, expects to complete the picture by November, in time to have copies available during the Boston Tercentenary celebration next year. The history will be inclusive down to the Tercentenary celebration itself.

Professor Hart will open the picture, speaking to his movie audience as he did to students in Harvard for 44 years, prior to his resignation from the faculty in 1926. Following the introductory lecture, scenes will flash onto the screen, accompanied by the voice of Dr. Hart, telling the story of Massachusetts' development, and synchronized with the action portrayed.

The first two reels will depict early colonial times, with scenes filmed as far as possible in the original settings. The possible use of sound effects with the scenes, apart from Dr. Hart's remarks, is being studied, Mr. Haeseler states.

Emphasis is to be placed upon social and economic as well as political and military developments in the new film. Battles and wars will be shown in animated maps, bringing out the significance of the events, rather than battle scenes. "We want to give real information, rather than melodramatic or hackneyed details," Mr. Haeseler says.

Preceding the "Corner Stone of the Nation" will be a two-reel film, entitled "The New England Setting," produced under the supervision of Dr. W. W. Atwood, president of Clark University, and showing the influence of geography on the development of New England. These reels are designed to serve as background for the historical events.

WEAPONS OF WARFARE MAY BE INVESTIGATED

MANILA (AP)—A bill to send two pensionados yearly to Germany, England, and France to study manufacture of modern weapons of warfare has been introduced into the Philippine Legislature.

A note accompanying the measure says: "We are aspiring to become an independent nation, but we shall not be able to keep independent against foreign aggression, unless we are prepared to repel such aggression by means of arms. We need trained men in the manufacture of modern weapons of warfare if we mean to be independent people."

Swedish Town to Return Home After Century's Stay in Russia

Old Svenskby's 900 Inhabitants Maintain Customs, Speak Language of Native Land—Prince and Archbishop Arrange Transfer to Sweden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — Old Svenskby, a town in southern Russia with 900 inhabitants, is to be transferred in its entirety to Sweden, through the initiative of Prince Carl and Archbishop Nathan Soderblom of Sweden.

Their forefathers in the eighteenth century moved from their earlier home at Dago to Old Svenskby, in Russia, but throughout all this time they maintained Swedish language and customs, and above all felt themselves to be Swedes.

Swedish authorities were approached on the subject by residents of Old Svenskby, and then the question was taken up with Russian officials. Russia has granted permission to the 170 families to move to Sweden.

A plan is being worked out to transfer the entire village in steamers to Old Svenskby over the Black Sea to a Rumanian port, from whence they may proceed by special train to Sweden. The Swedish Red Cross, under the direction of Prince Carl, has undertaken to arrange the transportation and also to contribute funds for the purpose.

The department of social welfare in conference with the Red Cross is studying possibilities of placing these families in farming districts. It has been thought best to place these 170 families at first as guests in Swedish farm homes. An attempt will then be made to find homes for them so that they may pursue the same profession of farming in their restored fosterland.

A special committee of which Prince Carl is president has been formed for the purpose.

HOOVER CHILLS TAX CUT HOPES BY HIS FIGURES

Shows That Mounting Cost of Government Precludes Any Immediate Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Hopes of tax reduction in the near future have been nipped by President Hoover's statement regarding the mounting costs of government. He has been giving much time recently to a study of the figures with a view to shaping up a program to guard against extravagance in government affairs.

It was made known at the White House that increases in expenditures for the army and navy, and for public works, had leaped forward rapidly and the Post Office Department had, as recently revealed, increased greatly its deficit. Most of the increase was laid at the door of congressional appropriations. These commitments having been made, the Government will have to spend more than $1,000,000,000 in 1933, with a probability of increases due to emergency measures. The only place where any reduction can be hoped for before that time is a possibility of arms reduction.

The statement on government expenditures given out at the White House says that there is some hope for a decrease in naval expenditures if there be a reduction in naval arms.

"The increased army expenditures are due," it says, "to the aviation program and to rebuilding quarters. The normal post office deficit is increased by the lower rates, increased wages and decreased hours of employment."

The public works expenditure, embracing, among other things, rivers and harbor improvement, flood control and Boulder Dam, "is more likely to be increased by $4,000,000, or $5,000,000 per annum, than to be decreased."

"It is impossible at the present time," it says, "to schedule the volume of farm relief in annual amounts. The burden for the fiscal year 1930 will apparently be at least $150,000,000."

I. C. C. Gets Railroad Consolidation Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plan for consolidation of American railroads into a number of systems has been submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Commissioner Porter.

No decision can be reached before fall and details will not be made public until the commission approves a consolidation plan.

The commission was directed by the Transportation Act of 1920 to draw up a merger plan, but has requested Congress several times to relieve it of the undertaking. This has not been done, however, and about a year ago Mr. Porter was designated to undertake the task.

The consolidation plan of the commission would not be compulsory, Mr. Porter said, but would give the railroads and the public the commission's ideas concerning consolidations. He explained that it would be subject to change at any time upon presentation of proper proof that changes would prove desirable.

American 'Heritage' Shipped to Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YPSILANTI, Mich. — "Heritage House," a model of the modern American home, has been sent overseas to be exhibited at the meeting of the World Federation of Education Associations in Geneva, Switz., July 25-Aug. 2.

Miss Estelle Dowling of Ypsilanti, chairman of the National Council of Teachers of English, planned the model in an effort to show that a modern home is the heritage of the ages. It was built by R. J. Bittenger of the University of Michigan School of Architecture, with the aid of Mrs. Bittenger.

The building, some five feet square, is constructed of balsam. Furnishings and fittings of the home of an American family in comfortable circumstances are included. After it reaches Geneva, it will be part of the exhibit of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association.

MEXICO SEEKS TO KEEP FISCAL INDEPENDENCE

Head of Federal Bank Sees Mixed Benefits in Invasion by Foreign Houses

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's finances and banking, according to bank and treasury executives present both domestic and foreign problems.

At home a multitude of difficulties demand solution. The task of building up a strong banking system that will have the support and confidence of the people, of financing agricultural and industrial rehabilitation and preventing inflation of the currency by politicians, are some of the major internal issues that must be met.

Internationally there are the problems of coping with foreign manipulation of Mexican exchange, and, what is of greatest concern to national leaders, maintaining fiscal sovereignty in Mexico.

This question is just now very much to the fore, due to the fact that the National City Bank of New York is expected to establish the first American branch bank in Mexico. More knowledge of this project has already had a marked influence upon the fiscal situation here. It is said that the rate of interest has dropped from 24 to 10 per cent.

Approval and Apprehension

Mexican bankers and Treasury officials view the situation with mingled approval and apprehension. They are pleased with the confidence in Mexico's future that the move implies, and see in the establishment of an American branch bank an opening to foreign credit that they desire.

Their concern arises over their doubt as to Mexico's ability to maintain its dominance of finance in Mexico.

Manuel Gomez Morin, the youthful president of the Bank of Mexico, frankly expressed this viewpoint. He admitted that the coming of foreign banks would accelerate Mexican banking, but asserted that there is much sentiment against such an "invasion."

Already there are a Canadian, German, French and an English bank here. Señor Morin asserts these banks in the past have manipulated Mexican exchange and have invested Mexican deposits abroad.

He agreed that domestic conditions here up until the last few years were not conducive to internal investment.

Señor Morin expressed confidence in Mexico's ability to control the national banking system through its expanding central banking structure already organized and operating. Some of the local apprehension is due, he declared, to popular distrust and criticism of the New York bank's operations in Cuba.

Make United States Target

The United States has long been a popular target for Mexican politicians and even today one of the Presidential candidates, Jose Vasconselos, well known in American university circles and a former Secretary of Education, is raising the old cry.

In a recent speech he announced that if elected he would give Mr. Morrow his "walking papers." He charged that the Morrow policy is the "new imperialism" whereby domination is effected by the gloved hand instead of the mailed fist.

Mexico's banking system is at present constructed about the Bank of Mexico, which, while autonomous in character, was organized by the Government which owns 51 per cent of the stock and names five of the nine directors.

The bank has a capital of 100,000,000 pesos, of which 51,000,000 are paid in, according to Señor Morin. The bank has the sole privilege of issuing money in Mexico and operates through associated banks throughout the country. Emission of currency is supposed never to exceed more than twice the gold reserves and other resources of the bank.

Development of a strong and centralized Mexican banking structure, Señor Morin holds, will compel foreign banks to co-operate with the government policy which is to make the Bank of Mexico the channel whereby foreign capital comes into the Republic.

U. S. NEARING FREE TRADE, SAYS FILENE

Boston Merchant Declares That Mass Production Calls for Outlet

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Edward Filene, in an interview in the Neue Freie Presse, declared that, although the United States was today struggling to raise the customs duties, 10 years hence it will be on its way to low tariffs and free trade. Just as it is established, he says, that high wages mean an increased buying power and a help to business development, so will it be found that it pays to have low tariffs and ultimately unrestricted trade.

In the United States, he says, the best sellers are the mass production of articles and mass production has nothing to expect from high custom duties. Under free trade for instance, the Ford and Chevrolet automobiles, he believed, could be made 25 per cent cheaper, thus extending the home and foreign markets. They have nothing to fear, he declared, from European competition, which has the high rail to sea charges to meet.

Europe must rationalize its production, says Mr. Filene, and that quickly. If it wishes to face American competition it must combine good American ideas with its own. In Europe the markets are too small; these must be extended into something like an economic pan-Europe which alone can solve the present problem.

Twenty years hence, in Mr. Filene's opinion, every country in the world will have low tariffs or free trade. This seemed improbable at the moment, but customs duties, he pointed out, were shooting up so high that the world must see how detrimental to economic developments they were.

"If we avoid war revolution," he continued, "we must give the people an adequate standard of life, and a guarantee against unemployment, which is only possible through big markets and low duties or free trade."

The quickest way to prosperity for the world is through free trade and low tariff by the establishment of

First—A continental Pan-Europe (without England);

Second—An absolute customs unity between England and the British Empire;

Third—A Pan-American customs union.

Economic development demands such new arrangements, avers the Boston merchant. If not, the United States, not so much because of her capital wealth as on account of her cheap production, will increase her hold on the world's markets. Fears of overproduction are absurd, he says, since the buying capacity of the world will greatly increase.

Dealing with Austria, Mr. Filene maintained that under free trade she might become the most prosperous state in Europe.

Machine to Record Jungle Dialects

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Collecting dialects is the goal of two Chicago men at work in different continents.

W. D. Hambley, leader of the Frederick H. Rawson-Field Museum Expedition to West Africa, reports that he is using the dictaphone to record samples of the primitive speech of natives in Angola. It took some persuasion, he wrote, to convince them that the phonographic machine is as harmless as the camera.

Gerhardt Laves, the other dialect gatherer, is a graduate student at the University of Chicago, and has just left for Australia to make an analysis of the language and songs of the Australian bushmen. The Australian National Research Council is financing the work. Mr. Laves is taking recording apparatus with him.

French to Domesticate African Elephants

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

DOMESTICATION of elephants in the French African colonies is to be studied, according to a proposition made to the Academy of Colonial Sciences by M. du Vivier de Streel.

Much interest has been shown in the success achieved at the Belgian school of Gangar na Bodio, and it is understood here that the Belgian Government has already signified its readiness to welcome a French cavalry officer to this school to study the methods employed.

U. S. NET TEAM TO PLAY FRANCE FOR DAVIS CUP

Van Ryn and Allison Clinch Series With Germans in Doubles

BERLIN (AP)—America's dashing young doubles team of J. W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison made it three victories in a row for the United States against Germany here on July 20, capturing the clinching match from the German pair of Daniel Prenn and Hans Moldenhauer, 9—11, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3, and thus giving America the right to meet France in the Davis Cup challenge round.

Van Ryn and Allison, fulfilling the hopes of their countrymen, smashed through Germany's finest pair in impressive fashion after a slow start, which lost them the opening set.

Gaining strength and confidence with every stroke, they swept the Germans off their feet in the last three sets to win, as W. T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter had done in the opening singles of the interzone final the day before.

No matter what the outcome of the remaining singles matches, the United States now will be the challenging nation against the French in the battle for the cup next week-end in Paris.

This will be the fifth straight time that France and the United States have met in the challenge round.

Disappearing Isle of Falcon, Near Tonga, Decreasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z—From time to time news reaches New Zealand of the activity of one of the most curious volcanoes in the world, the disappearing island known as Falcon, near Tonga.

This island has had a most checkered history. It was first seen as a breaking reef by H. M. S. Falcon in 1865. Twelve years afterward another warship saw smoke issuing from the sea where the reef had been. In the eighties it was found that an island over a mile long and 150 feet high had been thrown up, a mass of ashes with deep water all round. It sank again and later rose longer than before, and so on. Last year two American natural scientists landed on the island accompanied by the Prime Minister of Tonga, who claimed the spot for his tiny country.

There are signs that Tonga's new possession will shortly disappear again. On a recent round trip of the steamer Tofua, whose home port is Auckland, the captain took the ship slightly off her course so that the passengers could get a close view of Falcon Island, and it was seen to be decreasing in size.

According to an account published in the New Zealand Herald, the island is without life. The Prime Minister of Tonga planted a coconut palm there, but no signs of a tree were seen. The island is a mass of cinders and lava, with a burst of steam coming every now and then from the crater. The Pacific swell is eating into the sides and the heavy tropical rains are taking their toll.

Severed Relations With Russia Called Not Unusual for China

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While not attempting to minimize the gravity of the situation, Nanking official circles entertain no undue apprehension regarding Russia's second note severing relations, which is regarded merely as a development of the original threat and unlikely to lead to an outbreak of hostilities. In point of fact China severed relations with Russia two years ago, and this has been the official status since.

The full text of the Russian note was only received by Nanking late on July 17, after which President Chiang Kai-shek called an urgent conference to discuss the situation.

It is reliably reported that Nanking has not yet abandoned hope of an amicable settlement of the dispute, although official circles continue to stress that the Chinese Eastern Railway was taken over in order to suppress Communist propaganda, and responsibility for interference with international relations rests entirely with the Soviet.

In an interview following the receipt of Russia's second note, Hu Han-ming, one of the Nationalist officials, declared that the Government was unperturbed, adding that there still remains room for the issue to be solved by peaceful means.

Nanking will shortly make a statement explaining its action and publish documents seized in the recent raid on the Harbin Soviet Consulate.

Regarding the report that the United States Government would be approached to act as mediator in the dispute, the Nanking spokesmen declared that China would not ask a third power to act as mediator, but in view of the fact that both China and Russia were signatories to the anti-war pact, it was considered possible that America might emerge as mediator in the near future.

Bulgarian Minister Confers With Briand

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Athanas Buroff, now in Paris, has been instructed by the Ministerial Council here to hold another conference with Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning Bulgaro-Jugoslav relations.

Political circles here anticipate that on Mr. Buroff's return to Sofia he will confer with the Jugoslav Minister to Bulgaria, Ljubomir Neshitch, concerning the application of the Pirot conventions, according to the method tentatively accepted in Paris.

RUSSIA'S MOVE FOR PEACE HELD GAIN FOR PACT

Moscow's Declared Intention of Keeping Treaty Reassures Nations

REPORTS OF RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE DISAVOWED

France and Britain Join United States in Warning Disputants Against War

The situation in Manchuria is universally regarded as a great test for the Kellogg pact, which comes into force July 24.

Action taken by Washington in reminding Russia and China that they are signatories of the pact has been endorsed by William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

France and Britain have definitely associated themselves with the efforts of the United States to ease the situation.

Jan Rudzutak, acting head of the Soviet Government, has stated that his Government has no intention of declaring war on China.

Previous reports of a Russian offensive in Manchuria have been denied.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—There are indications that the peace move instituted by Washington will be effective and that the Kellogg peace pact has proved its effectiveness in its first great crisis.

Action by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in intervening, with the co-operation of Great Britain, France and Japan, applies new meaning of the Four-Power pact signed at Washington in 1921.

Colonel Stimson based his authority for his peace move upon two international commitments—the Kellogg-Briand peace pledge, of which Russia and China are signatories, and the Four-Power pact of 1921, pledging the powers concerned to preserve peace in the Orient.

After consultation with the three other powers primarily concerned in the Orient, and with Italy, which, though not a member of the Four-Power pact, has interests in the Far East, it was agreed that these international agreements were adequate warrant for the United States movement to reconcile the differences between Russia and China.

The prompt answer received at the State Department that the two countries were mindful of their obligations under the Kellogg pact gives emphasis to the contention that in this initial crisis the new peace pledge, resting as it does upon moral authority alone, has proved its force and usefulness.

At the same time the quick and whole-hearted response of Jan Rudzutak, acting head of the Moscow Government, to the effect that Russia intends to abide by the Kellogg pact has revived the contention of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and other friends of Russia in favor of an American policy of recognition.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, according to the State Department, has officially declared that his Government intends to live up to its agreement under the Kellogg-Briand peace pledge and will not use force against Russia. In a formal statement Dr. Wu said:

"Anything we put our signature to will be strictly adhered to. Although the Kellogg treaty is not formally in effect, there is no intention on the part of China to use force in the present controversy."

WASHINGTON (AP)—A statement commending Russia for recognition of the binding force of the Kellogg Pact in the present controversy with China and reiterating hope and belief that the difficulty between the two nations would be adjusted has been issued by William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Borah declared that "Russia has from the time she signed the Kellogg pact recognized its binding force."

"She was the first Nation—and long before the pact had been ratified by leading nations—to propose to put it into practical effect with reference to her affairs with Poland," he said. "And from the beginning of this present controversy with China she has called attention to the Kellogg pact and recognized her obligations under it. If the press dispatches are correct, Russia has officially declared that there would be no war and again called attention to the Kellogg pact.

"I hope, and I believe, as I said some days ago, that the controversy will be adjusted."

Commenting on the action of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in reminding the interested nations that they were signatories to the treaty, Mr. Borah said he thought it was a "good" move, but he added that he regretted "we cannot communicate directly with Russia."

The Idaho Senator long has insisted that the United States should recognize the Soviet Government.

German Press Urges Nations to Intervene as Members of League

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—There is no better proof of Germany's desire to maintain the strictest neutrality at present in the Russo-Chinese conflict than the acceptance of both nations' request to take care of their respective interests, it is declared here. In this connection, it is pointed out that it is undoubtedly due to the Reich's friendly policy toward China in past

years that this country is now turning to Germany for protection of its interests.

So far as Soviet Russia is concerned, Germany already once took over Soviet Russian interests in China during the conflict between Russia and South China a few years ago.

It is generally doubted here that war will break out. China cannot conquer Russia and Russia cannot conquer China it is said.

Moreover, both nations lack funds, especially Moscow needs all its money for realization of its extensive industrial plans. Moreover, the question is asked whether the Soviets dare arm large sections of the population. Russia, so it is pointed out, asked for the conference, and Nanking's last reply, in German opinion, made negotiations possible, so that the main question of the hour is apparently satisfactorily solved.

The Germans generally express regret that the word "prestige" is being once more abused. Events of 1914 Vorwaerts writes, proved that diplomatic action, undertaken for reasons of prestige and intended mainly as bluff, may easily lead to serious conflict. But this paper adds, there was no League of Nations, no Kellogg pact 15 years ago.

Now there is a singular opportunity to try out these instruments of peace. Vorwaerts demands that all nations irrespective of whether they have been asked, act as mediators between Russia and China on the basis of the Kellogg pact, and on the ground of their membership of the League of Nations.

Every day, every hour of delay, this paper says, may have decisive effect on the welfare of millions.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung complains that while conflict is brewing in Asia, European statesmen are still quarreling and lacking faith in one another. Europe, this paper declares, is giving Asia a bad example.

Attack Would Compel Intervention by League

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Despite rumors of a collision between Chinese and Russian outposts on the Manchurian frontier, the Secretariat of the League continues to hold an optimistic view of an amicable settlement of Chinese-Russian differences.

It pointed out that Soviet Russia could with difficulty wage war so far from its military base and that if it were to attack China it would certainly compel the League of Nations to take action. As for China, so far as one can gather, the official view is that the Nanking Government has no intention of making any hostile move against Russia.

Meantime the Chinese explanation for its breach of the Eastern Chinese Railway agreement by dismissing the Soviet railway officials on the ground of their spreading Communist propaganda in Manchuria is not regarded in League circles as sufficient excuse for such high-handed action. China has no doubt put herself legally in the wrong and it is understood that the great powers have urged her to refrain from any further provocative action, while, according to League opinion here, she would be well advised to accept the Russian offer for a settlement of the dispute by conference.

At the same time, that Russia should have received a sharp reminder that she cannot carry on revolutionary propaganda without expecting retaliatory action is regarded with considerable complaisance in diplomatic quarters, which realize the danger of these insidious methods.

News that Washington has reminded Russia and China of their obligations under the Kellogg pact is welcomed in League circles. The important bearing of the Kellogg pact in strengthening the hands of the League is fully realized, if it should be necessary to summon the Council of the League under Article XI of the Covenant to take measures for the maintenance of peace.

The legal view is that, because ratification of the pact by Japan is not yet registered at Washington, the pact therefore is not operative, is regarded as splitting hairs, for the pact would appear to come into force in a few days and meantime the moral obligation of all powers which have signed or adhered to it to observe and uphold it cannot be denied.

Neither Side Prepared for War, Says Niebuhr

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, professor of Christian ethics at Columbia University, declares that neither China nor Russia is prepared for war, and that this factor alone should preserve peace in the Far East.

"Among the individual nations," said Dr. Niebuhr, "Germany is undoubtedly in the best position to bring the two parties together. Our own Government may be able to influence the Chinese policy to a considerable degree, but it does seem that America is a logical mediator.

"It is still a question whether a war would serve the purposes of the seriously weakened Chinese Nationalist Government, and it is quite possible that the next few days will bring about a real change of policy in Nanking. At the same time it is a question whether Russia is anxious to fight on this front, even though there is considerable popular hysteria there.

Briand Again Spokesman of Nations in Peace Move

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, has intervened in the Sino-Russian situation on behalf of peace. He received the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Dovgalevsky and, a half hour later, the Chinese Minister, Kaao Lou and asked them to communicate to their governments suggesting that their differences be arbitrated and that at all costs the momentum of conflict be checked. It is reported here that he acted at the instance of the United States Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, who is said to have asked M. Briand to intervene as spokesman of the United States, Great Britain and Japan, as well as of France.

The delicacy of the political situation has opened this opportunity to the French Foreign Minister. Mr. Adachi, the Japanese Ambassador here, is president of the League Council and ordinarily he would be expected to make a move. Japan, however, is so closely involved in Far Eastern events that it would be wiser for her to remain on the sidelines for the moment. Furthermore, Soviet Russia is not a member of the League and therefore not amenable to its discipline. Both Russia and China, however, have signed the Kellogg peace pact, but this does not take effect technically until July 24, and therefore juridically neither state is bound to observe its terms.

M. Briand is a tried peace-maker. He is credited with having had the greatest share in settling the Greco-Bulgar difference of 1925 and the Bolivia-Uruguayan dispute of last year, so that again all eyes are turned to him. It was natural, therefore, that he should take such steps as he could to bring pressure for peace, especially if, as is understood, he has been encouraged to do so by Colonel Stimson and the British and Japanese Governments.

China Takes 'Precautions'

SHANGHAI (AP)—China has not forgotten the Kellogg anti-war pact, to which it is signatory, C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Republic, said. He added, however, "Any move on the part of the Soviet to place troops within Manchuria will be viewed by the Chinese people and Government as an act of war.

"The situation is serious. However it is not to be interpreted that we have abandoned hope for a peaceful settlement.

"China does not desire to invade Russian territory. However, she has been forced to take precautionary measures as the attitude and intentions of the Soviet have not yet been clearly indicated, despite the fact that the Soviet is a signatory to the Kellogg pact, as well as China."

Previous reports that the Russians had occupied Manchuria, at the western end of the railroad, and Pogranichnaya at the eastern end had been denied.

French consular authorities here stated they had received an official report from the French Consul at Harbin, Manchuria, that Russian troops had crossed the Manchurian border at the eastern end of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Russian Gunboats Active

TOKYO (AP)—Official reports from Manchuria said that Soviet gunboats had moved down the Amur River to its junction with the Sungari River, a waterway penetrating the heart of Manchuria. Harbin is located on the Sungari.

Rengo news agency reports from Harbin said four Soviet gunboats had appeared at the confluence of the Amur and the Sungari, on the northeast Manchuria boundary. Three Chinese gunboats were sent down the Sungari to reinforce the three already in that vicinity.

The official reports stated that Soviet airplanes were making demonstration flights over border towns. The Japanese general staff estimated the Russian concentration opposite Manchuli was equivalent to one division with cavalry, while an army corps, based at Khabarovsk, on the Amur River, was moving its main strength in the direction of Pogranichnaya.

The Japanese Cabinet was understood to have decided that positive Japanese measures as yet were unnecessary in the rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and China over the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Cabinet heard a report on the crisis by the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara.

Meanwhile, a policy of strict neutrality and watchfulness will be maintained.

Russia's Intentions Peaceful

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Press reports from Moscow stating that the Soviet Government announced it would not send a single soldier to Chinese soil is welcomed in Tokyo, although no official pronouncement is yet forthcoming.

This confirms the view Tokyo has taken all along.

It is noteworthy that in Tokyo and Berlin, the two capitals best informed on Sino-Russian affairs, the majority of correspondents consistently insisted that war was most unlikely. Tokyo papers, which carried news of the invasion of Manchuli from special correspondents, now repudiate the dispatches.

The Government declines to comment on the Stimson move until officially informed thereof by Mr. Debuchi, whose dispatch has not yet arrived.

Britain Co-operates

LONDON (AP)—The British Foreign Office has announced that it had informed the United States and France that Great Britain associated itself with the efforts which these governments are making to bring about relaxation in the Chinese-Russian tension.

The text of the official Government announcement was as follows:

"His Majesty's Government has informed the United States and French Governments that they entirely associate themselves with the effort which those governments are making by friendly advice to both sides to bring about relaxation of the tension that has arisen between the governments of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Envoy Defers Trip

PEIPING (AP)—The American Minister, John V. A. MacMurray, has received instructions to defer his impending trip home to the United States. He will remain at this post while the Manchurian situation continues tense.

Moscow Denies Reports

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Official circles declare there is no truth in Harbin dispatches to Osaka Asahi regarding the opening of a Russian offensive against Pogranichinaya and Manchuli, Manchuria.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper
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CRISIS AS TEST OF DISPUTANTS' WORLD STATUS

Membership in Family of Nations at Stake, British Paper Warns

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A cabinet meeting here on July 19 is understood to have discussed the question of protection of British nationals in Manchuria in view of Russo-Chinese friction in that region, though the hope is still general that the peaceful counsels on both sides by the powers may prevail.

The Daily Telegraph in this connection suggests that the League of Nations, together with the United States, should "ban the supply of armaments to the belligerents, should fighting break out."

The Times calls attention to another important aspect of the situation. There is one point, it says, "to which the signatories of the Treaty of Washington would be justified in calling the attention of the disputants and on which all other governments which honestly desire the preservation of peace would do well to act. The Soviet Government and the Government of the Chinese Republic have made it a grievance in the recent past that they have not been treated on a footing of equality by the nations of the West. Both, and the Soviet Government in particular, have made public an official expression of their pacific intentions.

"Above all, both have signed the Kellogg Pact on renunciation of war, which will come fully and formally into effect on Wednesday. Signature of a general agreement binding them to renounce war as an instrument of policy has not prevented the Chinese Government from committing what certainly appears to be an overt and provocative breach of a solemn international engagement in circumstances which leave some doubt as to the purely 'defensive' character of its action, any more than it has restrained the Soviet Government from taking those fateful steps which usually have been the prelude to an outbreak of war between nations.

"Membership of the community of civilized nations and acceptance of the international treaty designed to unite these nations in 'common renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy' impose obligations the observance of which is today the first and crucial test of international status and prestige."

California Counties Gain by Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—It cost every Californian citizen exactly 35 cents to bring new settlers and tourists here during 1928, figures revealed here indicate.

The survey, showing that 48 California counties last year levied $1,701,779.87 for advertising and promotion, was conducted by the California Real Estate Association. Los Angeles County appropriated $982,192.04 in advertising last year.

The tourist income annually in California has been estimated at about $200,000,000.

Governor's Salary Increased in Texas

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—The job of being Governor of Texas should be more pleasant, financially speaking, for the next Chief Executive than Gov. Dan Moody has found it. Late returns from Tuesday's election indicated that the voters of the State had approved decisively an increase in the Governor's salary from $4000 to $10,000 annually.

Many governors in the past have left office indebted to their bank for funds borrowed to meet demands made on them by the position they occupied, it is said here, but most persons at the capital agree that Governor Moody has come nearer to living within his income than his predecessors.

The salary increase does not become effective until after Governor Moody leaves office.

City and State Curb Fraud in Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Business men of Milwaukee and Wisconsin have joined forces with city and state officials to obtain stricter enforcement of the state fraudulent advertising law and to strengthen state regulations governing merchandising. A conference held here has resulted in the launching of a campaign to obtain additional protection against fraud for the buying public.

The campaign just launched plans to curb, among other abuses, bankrupt sales which are sometimes continued for a year or longer when sales experts, although their legitimate stock is limited, run in cheap and surplus merchandise to prolong their selling orgies. Legislation will be sought to require persons handling a bankrupt sale to file an inventory of merchandise to be sold and to have all merchandise plainly tagged.

State and city laws governing the conduct of auctions also are to be strengthened, it is proposed, and provision made to make more money available for prosecution of persons defrauding the public.

The conference held here discussed a proposal to have some investigating organization, such as the Better Business Bureau in each community, pass on advertising copy and methods before it is accepted by publications.

DIRIGIBLE BELIEVED TO HAVE MADE RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—What is said to be a new record for day-after-day flights of lighter-than-air craft during the first 30 days of its operation in southern California was established by the Goodyear airship Volunteer, which was temporarily based at Ross Field, Arcadia.

The Volunteer was off the ground 83 hours and 16 minutes during that period, missing but one day of flying and averaging three hours and five minutes on its daily trips. A total of 196 passengers was taken to view Pasadena and Los Angeles by Lieut. Karl Lange and Lieut. Bud Campbell.

U. S. MINISTER SIGNS CURRENCY COMPACT

GENEVA (AP)—Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, has signed, at the secretariat of the League of Nations in the name of his Government, the international convention and protocol for the suppression of counterfeiting of currency concluded at Geneva, April 20, 1929.

The United States participated in the conference for the suppression of counterfeiting early this year, but only signed the final act at that time, reserving accession to the convention itself, which was signed today.

Hikers in Africa Find Whites in Remote Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony—Ronald Mason, an Australian journalist, and Hunter Wilson, an accountant practicing in Johannesburg, have arrived in Nairobi after walking 4005 miles from Cape Town in 8½ months, their objective being Cairo. They anticipate that the complete walk will occupy 14 months and will cost £75.

During the walk they have found in desolate places several lonely white men, one a Scotsman trading in the country between Bulawayo and the Zambesi. His nearest neighbor is 200 miles away. Another white man, a big game hunter, has not experienced civilization for 16 years.

Draft All Machinery for Peace to Avert Conflict, Urges Fosdick

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"The aid of every available agency for promoting peace should be enlisted in bringing about a pacific settlement of the extremely dangerous situation existing between Russia and China," declared Raymond B. Fosdick, formerly undersecretary-general of the League of Nations, in an interview.

"Let us use every device we can find to reach a peaceful settlement of the controversy before the situation gets out of hand," he said. "Although the League provides a definitely worked out technique for handling such situations as that which now exists between Russia and China, we should not lose sight of other agencies which might have a tremendous moral value in effecting a peaceful settlement."

Mr. Fosdick called attention to Article 17 of the League of Nations Covenant which provides that when one party to a controversy is not a member of the league, an invitation may be extended to such nation to accept the responsibilities of membership for the purpose of adjusting the dispute.

"Another way in which the situation could be brought before the League would be under Article 11," he continued, "which provides that any situation threatening to disturb the peace of the world, whether immediately affecting any member of the League or not, may be brought before the League by any of its members. In case of such emergency the secretary-general, on the request of any member, is directed to summon a meeting of the Council to consider the situation.

"Russia, not being a member of the League, might, under Article 17, be invited to join. But Russia has not shown any particular friendliness for the League and it is a question whether the invitation would be accepted.

"If Russia should accept an invitation to agree to the League's intervention, then there would be a survey of the situation to reach some common ground on which Russia and China might be expected to arbitrate.

"If, however, no agreement can be reached, then, under Article 16 of the Covenant, general economic blockade would be declared against the recalcitrant nation. It is at this point that the United States' action must be considered. This country, not being a member of the League, would not officially be obliged to withhold supplies from the nation that insisted upon resorting to war.

"The Capper bill, introduced into the Legislature last year, was intended to take care of just such a contingency. But the Capper bill has not been passed. I doubt very much whether, under existing circumstances, the President could act to prevent supplies from being shipped to a country that resorted to war in violation of the Kellogg-Briand pact."

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Patriots Found Refuge Here

Hancock-Clarke House, Lexington, Mass., Is a Well-Preserved Relic of Pre-Revolutionary Days.

House Where Shouts of Paul Revere Aroused Patriots Is Still Standing

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

A few rods from Lexington Common stands the Hancock-Clarke House, part of which remains exactly as it was when the Rev. John Hancock preached in the town from 1698 to 1752 and lived in the house.

Although visitors sometimes comment on the singularly unimpressive outer appearance of the house, it is a treasury of connection with important events and personages. It is the manse in which lived two ministers of the Lexington Church, and it is not for nothing that, in a single year, as many as 20,000 visitors have seen those parts of the house that are shown.

The little low-studded cottage part of the house, with dormer windows and a gambrel roof, is the part which was standing when Mr. Hancock lived there. In 1755 the Rev. Jonas Clarke came to serve the parish, and lived the remainder of his life in the manse. At that time the large room of the cottage gave directly on a lawn and served the purposes of dining room, kitchen and parlor with equal grace. The successive pastors maintained their hours of study in a room at the rear of the first floor, its narrow windows and inner shutters a protection against outside distractions and even subdued noises.

The remarkable staircase of the house leads upward directly from the big room. The front part of the house, with its two stories, contains the room in which "The Signer," John Hancock, and Samuel Adams were, perhaps but lightly, sleeping when Paul Revere dashed along at midnight with his famous announcement.

It will be remembered that a member of the household urged Revere not to disturb Hancock and Adams by shouting and Revere, impressed with the impropriety of the suggestion under the circumstances, retorted:

"Noise! You'll have noise enough before long. The regulars are coming!"

This evidently was enough to arouse both Hancock and Adams. While Adams spent the remainder of the night reminding Hancock that they both were members of the Cabinet and so the hostility was not their business, Hancock steadily cleaned guns and accoutrements, and it was only when Revere returned the second time, to convince him that it would please Gage enormously if he, Hancock, risked his life and person, that he could be dissuaded from his determination to fight beside the Minutemen.

The house is liberally provided with portraits of Hancocks, a silhouette of Jonas Clarke, and a considerable collection of items of furniture and even of clothing directly connected with the illustrious occupants of the house.

Hancock, the clergyman, came to Lexington in 1698. His five children were reared in the cottage. The eldest son, John, went to a parish in Braintree and there the famous John Hancock was born in 1737. The second son, Thomas, was a merchant who built the Hancock mansion in Beacon Street, Boston. Two daughters married ministers and the daughter of one of them became the wife of Jonas Clarke who succeeded Hancock in the Lexington pastorate.

Interstate Y. W. C. A. Confers on Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y.—Community life and what is happening to change it, the practice of social ideals, the progress of women in their adjustment to new relationships and the new attitudes toward leisure time were subjects for group discussion at the Young Women's Christian Association interstate conference recently held here.

Branches in Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island were represented.

Summing the purpose of the conference, it was pointed out that for modern women the conference offers an opportunity to increase understanding of the social and economic fabric of which they are a part, to appreciate the possibilities of, and their responsibility for, increasing a high standard of individual and community living and the recognition and laying hold on the religion of Jesus as the dynamic and unifying force of all life.

Among leaders of study groups were Prof. Karl Worth Bigelow of the Department of Economics, Harvard University; the Rev. Paul Jones, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York; Dr. Herbert N. Shenton, Department of Sociology, Syracuse University, and others.

COLOMBO-SPANISH PACT SIGNED

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—A Colombo-Spanish arbitration treaty was signed at the Foreign Office July 19, between Foreign Secretary Uribe and the Spanish Minister, Manuel Aristegui.

HELEN WILLS TELLS VIEWS OF LONDON

LONDON (AP)—On the eve of sailing for home, on board the Aquitania, Helen Wills, American tennis queen, talked with animated pleasure about her visit in Britain.

She was invited to visit the picture galleries at Buckingham Palace, and called the King's collection "really marvelous." Apropos of pictures, she remarked that her own drawings had been a success in London, and that she had sold half of those she had done here.

Among other London experiences which she mentioned was a visit to Parliament, where she had a talk with the Premier, Ramsay MacDonald.

She is particularly charmed with the rural villages of England, and said she wondered why foreign people came to see London instead of seeing all the country.

CHARING CROSS STATION TO CROSS THE THAMES

LONDON (AP)—The most ambitious scheme of London improvement in many years has been advanced a long step further by a provisional agreement between the Ministry of Transport and the Southern Railway Company, under which the famous Charing Cross Station and its Railway Hotel will be removed from their present sites to the south side of the Thames.

This will clear the way for the construction of a great new bridge across the Thames for road traffic. The agreement provides that the London County Council will acquire land on the Surrey side near Waterloo Station for the railway company, and will meet all outlay incurred by the railway in removing the station and hotel.

English Cotton Wage Dispute Unsettled

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The conference at Manchester between the cotton employers and operatives to endeavor to find a way out of the impasse that has arisen in the wages dispute broke up without reaching any basis for further negotiations.

It is now expected that the Government will summon both sides for further discussion to London in the hope of averting a lockout affecting 500,000 workers which otherwise will take place on July 29.

At a meeting on July 19 the employers proposed the appointment of a small joint negotiating committee to discuss the wage cut which they claim is necessary. The workers' representatives were willing to agree provided the employers meanwhile suspended notice for the proposed reduction but employers did not see their way to make this arrangement. In statements made subsequently by James Bell for the workers he says he is not prepared to negotiate on the wage reduction, while William Howarth for the employers says meetings should be "restricted entirely to the discussion as to the reduction of wages which has got to take place."

ARKANSAS MOVES ON WOMEN BOOTLEGGERS

TEXARKANA, Ark. (AP)—After arresting 14 women in Miller County on liquor charges, S. M. Gurley, Deputy Prohibition Administrator for Western Arkansas, asserts that 75 per cent of the bootlegging in the State is being carried on by women," and that the drive on them had just started.

The 14 women, seven white and seven Negroes, and six men were caught in a series of raids which Mr. Gurley said resulted from the activities of undercover agents who have been working in this section for two months.

FRENCH HONOR AMERICAN

PARIS (AP)—Mrs. Robert L. Dodge, née Sefton, of Washington, D. C., wife of the distinguished American painter and herself president of the Harriet Hubbard Ayer Society, has been decorated with the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The ceremony took place in the historic salon of the Chancellery, and the Legion cross was pinned by Colonel Petit, director of the Cabinet. The decoration was awarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for "great services" in the cause of Franco-American amity."

SPAIN REVIVES HOPE TO SECURE OVERSEAS TRADE

New Markets Will Be Sought by Appeal to Spanish-Speaking People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—After freeing Spain from the financial strain of the campaign in Morocco, Gen. Primo de Rivera has turned his attention to overseas markets for Spanish produce.

By a policy of approximation with the Spanish-speaking countries, culminating in the Seville exposition, he hopes to secure the active support of millions of Spaniards established in them. A fleet is to add tonnage under the national flag so that Spain need not depend on foreign carriers, and cut rates will be quoted for passengers.

A species of export credits will be developed by the new Banco de Credito Exterior, which enjoys government privileges.

Whereas General de Rivera last year extolled the improved peseta exchange, he now consoles the nation—faced with a heavy depreciation of its currency—by saying the present slump in the peseta is "good for exports." It is a question whether the Government has not deliberately assisted the currency on its downward course in order to help the manufacturer find new markets.

Conversion of a large area adjacent to the port of Barcelona, the industrial center, into a free zone has been proposed. Something of a sensation has been created by the Cabinet's approval of a project to establish "the only free port on the Mediterranean."

Free depots already exist in Spain, but restrictive regulations have hampered their development and they have not been used to manufacture goods from duty-free raw material. The project is described as "essentially Spanish-American"; as it is hoped to turn Barcelona into a second Hamburg, by endowing the free zone with modern port improvements.

Barcelona has taken to the scheme. Although more than 1000 property owners have been concerned in expropriation cases necessary to clearing the new zone, only two of these have had recourse to lawsuits. In granting building concessions, the free zone will give preference to the manufacture of produce for the South American markets.

VISIT ENGLISH COURTS

LONDON (AP)—A group of midwest lawyers and judges from Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri are visiting the English royal law courts. The Americans and their families saw the historic Middle Temple Hall, and heard the history of the Inns of Court. They expect to visit the courts in session.

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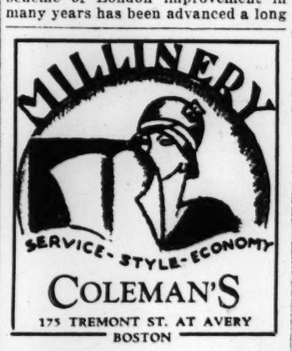

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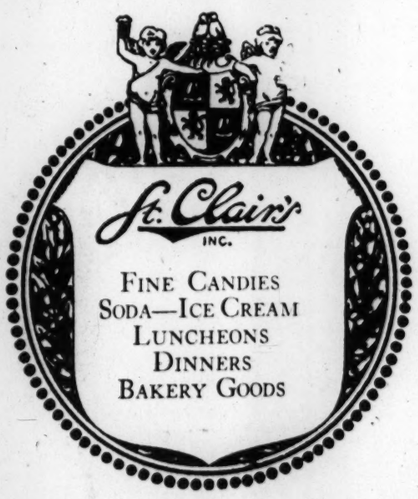

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DEMOCRATS LAY PLANS TO BLOCK HIGHER TARIFF

Minority to Center Attack in Senate on Rate Making by Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Unless the administrative provisions in the House tariff bill are changed by the majority of the Senate Finance Committee, they will form the chief basis for the opposition of the minority members, Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking minority member of the committee, declared after a conference with his colleagues.

He also said that if the bill reaches the floor by Aug. 19, as planned by the majority, it should pass by the latter part of October. "The minority has no intention to unduly delay the bill," he asserted.

To Attack Flexible Plan

Administrative sections of the bill which will be opposed by the minority are the flexible tariff provision, the House change in the law which would permit the President to alter the basis of valuation and the House amendment transfering appeals on appraisals from the Court of Customs Appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Also, changes in the personnel of the Tariff Commission will be opposed as tending to remove that body still further from the legislative branch of the Government.

The minority agreed, Mr. Simmons said, to continue the set-up of four sub-committees in following the tariff schedules on the floor of the Senate, that is, the two Democratic senators on each sub-committee will fix their attention on those paragraphs on which they heard testimony.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, said that he is inclined to put shoes, hides and leather on the free list. In his opinion, it would be difficult to have a duty on hides that would benefit the farmer and the object of assuring him a better price could more easily be gained by putting a duty on steers.

Sees Cut in Congress' Powers

Mr. Borah is also opposed to the flexible provision of the tariff as an encroachment upon the constitutional prerogatives of Congress.

It is understood that the Democratic plan of campaign provides for William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and Alban W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, to take charge of the rates on chemicals, oils, paints, earthenware, glass and metals, and Senators Pat Harrison of Mississippi and Tom Connally of Texas of the tobacco, spirits, agricultural and sugar schedules.

Mr. Simmons and Walter E. George (D.), Senator from Georgia, will be in general charge when the textile schedules, including cotton, wool, hemp, etc., are reached. David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, and Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, are expected to lead the opposition to the rates on books, paper, lumber and sundries.

Peasants Write Bulgaria's Epic

(Continued from Page 1)

modern brick barn. Then the last "zemlianka" in Dubnik will have disappeared.

Farming Conditions Change

This represents the great transformation that has taken place in Bulgarian agriculture. When Bulgaria was freed from the Turks five decades ago, most of the people were villagers and most of the villagers lived in such huts.

There were practically no agricultural implements except hoes and sickles. Hand-made wooden plows costing 60 cents each were used. Every year a third of the land lay fallow. The seeds planted were inferior. The farm animals were small and not ver productive. Most of the people could not read and write. Many were in debt to usurers who lent money at 100 per cent interest on the green crops as security and appeared at harvest with soldiers to collect.

But the situation of the peasant about Pleven today differs from that, almost as much as the new brick houses differ from the old huts. No land lies fallow; it is systematically enriched by rotation of crops. The population has nearly doubled. The villages have grown in size and number. Self-supporting railroad lines, main and branch, have been constructed. Fairly good roads have been built to most of the villages, over which there is a large automobile traffic.

Incomes Increase

More lucrative crops have been introduced such as sugar beets, oil-bearing plants, silk culture, garden truck. Leghorn, Wyandotte, Buff Cochin and other first-class varieties of chickens abound. White Yorkshire pigs have come to Bulgaria, through Germany, and have proved very productive. The native Bulgarian white cow has been so improved that she gives three times as much milk as formerly, even after plowing in the fields. The state agricultural bank, founded by peasants who first gave wheat as capital, has put an end to "green usury." Good spring water has been brought down to a large number of villages. Many also are supplied with electricity. In the villages of the plains three-fourths of the wooden plows have been replaced by iron ones, and other modern implements are used. In fact, the movement toward heavy machinery is going too fast, since the fields are small. Many co-operative enterprises have been organized. The peasant farmers working their own fields are getting larger returns from their land than the few big farmers.

State Sends Motion Pictures

All this is bringing about important improvements in the way of living. Very nearly all the young men and most of the girls can read and write. Libraries are being opened by the hundreds. Many of them contain theaters, where lectures are frequently given and local talent plays presented. Itinerant motion pictures, supported by the state, go from village to village. Cultural associations are being formed. Touring is growing and sport is being introduced among the peasants.

The villagers are no longer so much of an inferior class. They are becoming like other folk. They are healthier and somewhat cleaner and more intelligent. They have more self-respect, ask more from life, rise above more things that degrade, and contribute far more to society.

A Bulgarian village is not yet a very agreeable place to live in. Many are still backward. Some "dugouts" remain. But Bulgaria has made enormous progress; she has brought most of her peasants out of dark caves, separated them from the animals, taught them how to farm much better and given them higher ideals. The Bulgarians have not wasted their first half century of freedom.

Youthful Artists Delight in Colors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The value of training children to use colors and drawings to express their own fancies and ideas has been demonstrated here in an exhibition of their work hung in one of the smaller rooms of the Albright Art Gallery.

The exhibition is the work of children from six to twelve years of age under the guidance of Mrs. Martha Hamlin Visser't Hooft, who is convinced that, by individualizing art to arouse the children's imagination, remarkable results may be attained.

"Children are not interested in form, perspective and line," Mrs. Visser't Hooft said. "Therefore, we have not encouraged them to work from still life models, but to draw and color the thing that interested them most.

"So remarkable were the results obtained, particularly in color and to some extent in design, that we felt the results were worthy of exhibit at the gallery."

Cigarette Makers Will Modify 'Ads'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FERNANDO, Calif.—Following passage of a resolution by the city council protesting against billboards that display girls handling or lighting cigarettes, and the forwarding of a letter to a cigarette company, local authorities have been informed that the objectionable advertising will be discontinued. The manufacturers say that in the future cigarette advertisements will be designed differently with less appeal to boys and girls.

In the interest of "public health, public morals and for the sake of future generations," prohibition of cigarette advertisements which display or picture women or girls in any form, has been requested of the board of city directors by members of the Benson (Calif.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Bootleggers Said to Have Own League

MINEOLA, N. Y. (AP)—District Attorney Alvin N. Edwards of Nassau County announces he has obtained possession of a circular which he said shows that bootleggers of the county are organizing the "Nassau Civil Liberties League" to "protect their rights." Mr. Edwards said the circular had been distributed among those engaged in illicit liquor trade.

The circular, Mr. Edwards added, denounced as "unfair" County Judge Lewis J. Smith, Assistant District Attorney Seward Spoor, and himself. He said it asked contributions to carry liquor cases to higher courts. The district attorney's office recently obtained convictions on charges of maintaining public nuisances.

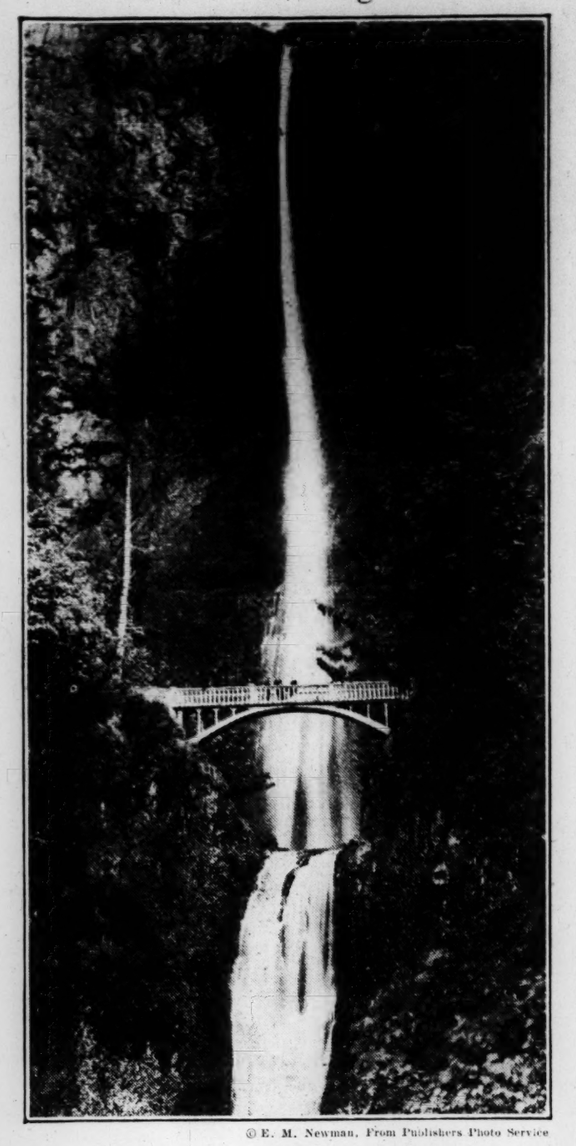
SIKORSKY GOES OVER TO UNITED AIRCRAFT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—United Aircraft and Transport Corporation has acquired the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation and will operate it together with the other manufacturing and transport companies under its control. It was reported the deal involved about $8,000,000.

The Sikorsky company, which has opened a factory at Bridgeport, Conn., is developing a small sport model amphibian and is reported to be working on a giant multi-motored flying boat. The United Aircraft and Transport Corporation is a holding company sponsored by the National City Company of New York.

Like Stream From Gigantic Hose



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Multnomah Falls, One of the Scenic Spots Along the Columbia River Highway In Oregon, on Way From Portland to The Dalles.

Waterfalls Line Oregon Highway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Thousands of tourists who will visit the Pacific Northwest this year will get their introduction to the charms of the Oregon country by motoring along the Columbia River Highway to Multnomah Falls, the Nation's third highest cataract.

Its waters drop a sheer distance of 850 feet into a rocky caldron which the years have hollowed at its base. From this seething body of green water springs a second fall that drops 70 feet into a quiet pool fringed with evergreen trees and maiden-hair fern.

The accessibility of Multnomah is one of its chief values to the State as a scenic asset. It is less than 1½ hour's ride eastward from Portland, along the paved highway which follows the broad reaches of the Columbia River. Other falls are visible along the famous roadway but Multnomah is the most majestic.

Home of Herefords in U. S. Celebrates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Shadeland Farm, the home of America's first imported Hereford cattle, one of several farms near Lafayette which are credited with having stocked the western ranges with pure-bred beef herds, has celebrated its one hundredth year of cultivation by generations of the same family.

Hereford cattle men and live-stock breeders of the middle West attended the centennial celebration, arranged by Mrs. Alice Earl Stuart, owner, with the aid of Purdue University's agricultural extension department.

Mrs. Stuart's father, Adams Earl, imported America's first herd of Herefords in 1880 from England. Her husband, Charles B. Stuart, and Mr. Earl were among the first cattle raisers in America to demonstrate the value of building up grade cattle herds with pure-bred sires.

AIR PROVES CHEAPER THAN HIGHWAY TOUR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A four-place cabin monoplane can be operated for less than 3 cents a mile, including the cost of gasoline, oil, storage, service, repairs and all incidentals, according to L. J. Pryor of the Curtiss Flying Service, who has just concluded a demonstration tour with a model A. W. Cessna monoplane.

For an outlay of 2 2-3 cents for each mile traveled, Mr. Pryor flew 17,124 miles and visited 50 cities in 55 days, he said. The total operating cost for the tour was $456.61; total flying time 174 hours and 36 minutes, and average speed for the tour about 98 1-6 miles an hour.

PRINCE LIECHTENSTEIN TO WED FRAU VON EROES

VIENNA (AP)—The announcement has been made here that Prince Franz Paula Maria Karl August, who succeeded to the throne of the principality of Liechtenstein, Feb. 11, 1929, will marry next Tuesday Frau Elsa von Eroes, née Baroness Guttmann.

The Prince of Liechtenstein was Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg and is the richest landowner in Austria and Czechoslovakia.

TRUCK-MAKING SETS NEW RECORD, 91,296

WASHINGTON (AP) — Automobile trucks in the United States last month established a new high record. The Department of Commerce announces that 91,296 trucks were manufactured during the month, as against the previous record of 86,647 for May.

A slump was reported, however, in passenger cars, the month's total amounting to 452,641. In May 516,055 were produced, and in April, the record month, 537,225 were turned out.

British Drink Inquiry Upsets Liquor Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

their ideas with other people's money. The consumption of whisky has decreased to almost a third of pre-war days, and if this decrease continues this industry will have to run hard to maintain its position.

Arrests for Drunkenness

"Many a false step has been made by standing still. When we talk of commissions to investigate this industry, people forget that in some districts arrests for drunkenness have been reduced by two-thirds and in prohibition countries arrests for drunkenness have doubled.

"In distillery land—the Glenlivet district—perhaps you have observed that the Chief Constable in his report stated that last year not one case of drunkenness was discovered in that district. In Chicago in one year there were over 90,000 arrests for drunkenness. So, therefore, in the Glenlivet district they are dry without legislation and in Chicago they are wet with legislation. In prohibition countries they talk dry and act wet, and in some districts the more they are dry the more they are wet.

"From the statistics that one can gather of the working of prohibition you can see that the smoke screen fades away before the facts we have in our possession. If you forbid a man to do a thing, you will add the joy of piracy and the zest of smuggling to his life. We are in this country a most law-abiding people. Let us keep on in the way we are going, because this country is progressing more in the sobriety of the people than any other country in the world today."

Lord Dewar's claims, however, are weakened, say British temperance advocates, by the fact that the nations' drink bill last year was £288,200,000, an economic and demoralizing loss that expended otherwise could have provided employment, homes, clothing and food for vast numbers of idle people.

Hamburg Initiates Vacation Courses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG — Valuable vacation courses for English- and Spanish-speaking students and a specially conducted student tour through Germany are being arranged at the University of Hamburg to take place from Aug. 5 to Aug. 24 and from Aug. 25 to Sept. 8, respectively.

The courses are designed to offer an opportunity to foreigners to greatly improve their working knowledge of German. General courses will include lectures and classes, and visits to neighboring historical towns such as Lübeck and Lüneburg, and speical courses will be adapted to the needs of students of law, economy and Germanism.

Furthermore, the students will be divided into various groups—those who have no knowledge of the German language, those who have a slight understanding and those who are ready to do advanced work.

Any one of either sex over 18 years of age is entitled to register for the courses. The fees for registration lectures, local excursions and visits come to $12.50. Monthly charges for rooms, meals and general expenses in Hamburg amount to around $50 for those of moderate tastes.

The trip combined with the course, which under competent guidance will include visits to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Heidelberg, Cassel, Trier, the Rhine, Cologne and Düsseldorf, will cost $75 to $100 inclusive of railway fares and living expenses.

NORTON MEMORIAL HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—A symphony concert under the direction of Albert Stoessel formed the chief part of the simple exercises just held here at the opening of the Norton Memorial Hall at Chautauqua on Monday evening.

FRENCH PUBLISH DOCUMENTS ON WAR ORIGIN

Efforts Made to Show Germany Was Responsible for Hostilities

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The promised publication of French documents relative to the origins of past wars by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has commenced. The first of fifty volumes has appeared. Not, however, is it the first historically, since the period covered goes back to 1817, but one which must have seemed the most suitable to be read first. It must, therefore, be said to strike the keynote of what is to follow.

The period covered by the 640 documents contained in the volume just off the press is from Nov. 4, 1911, to Feb. 7, 1912. Extracts selected for advance publication by the political weekly, L'Europe Nouvelle, which is in charge of the printing are manifestly intended to strengthen the French contention that Germany was responsible for the opening of hostilities. At a time when Germany is striving to disprove what it calls the "war guilt lie," it is hardly likely that the French volumes will be welcomed.

French diplomatic correspondence from Berlin shows that German militarists were rapidly increasing armaments in 1911-12. Interestingly enough, however, the military attaché of France at Berlin reported to the Minister of War that he was "absolutely convinced the Emperor and the Chancellor are pacific but almost universally, opinion accuses them of feebleness." The letters indicate also that Germany was apprehensive of being encircled by France, Great Britain and Russia or the Triple Entente and that the other members of the Triple Alliance, Austria-Hungary and Italy, were sometimes a burden.

The French Ambassador believed that Germany wanted war with France and was certain of a quick victory. The point is made that in the Agadir incident Germany's original intention was to force France to surrender part of Morocco, despite the German Chancellor's disclaimer. Great Britain's intervention helped to frustrate these plans, at which rebuff Germany smarted. Germany was prepared, nevertheless, to end the costly naval armament race with England at the price of English agreement to remain neutral in case of a Franco-German conflict.

Knowing this, the French made every effort to keep England's friendship, though well aware, through the Ambassador in London, that England had accepted the entente cordiale only as the lesser of two evils and that a large body of opinion was simply demanding peace at all costs.

That danger existed for France all the ambassadors reported to their premiers and also that it was steadily accumulating. At the same time the Germans could say that the pressure of the encircling Triple Entente drove them to fortify themselves.

Rumrunning Plane Seized as It Lands

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—A rumrunning airplane was captured by state police as it landed on a field near New Boston, a suburb. Fourteen cases of liquor were seized. The pilot, Howard Golyard of Detroit, was arraigned immediately in Justice Court.

He pleaded guilty to possession and transportation of liquor, but refused to say whether he had taken on his cargo in Canada. Six men in two automobiles awaiting the plane also were arrested, but later were released.

State police said they knew that two planes were landing liquor at the field, but had been unable to reach the field at the right time.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA BANS COMMUNIST JOURNALS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Periodicals to the number of 173 of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia printed in the German and Czech languages, are rendered illegal this month as the result of a prohibitive ban imposed by the Government and provincial authorities. Only one Communist paper, the Svoboda, in the town of Kladno, is still running, but that will soon be suppressed.

This is similar action to that taken last year and is intended to prevent the Communists from making active propaganda for Aug. 1, "Red Day," concerning which many rumors have been circulated recently. Public meetings of radicals are also forbidden during the same period.

Regulation Sought of Wayside Cabins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—State inspection of wayside camps and overnight cabins is said to have revealed conditions in New Hampshire precisely as reported by the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs in their vigorous campaign for more effective regulation.

The president of the New Hampshire federation, Mrs. Lafell Dickinson of Keene, has been one of the leaders in the movement to regulate these camps, and the League of Women Voters is actively interested. Mrs. Dickinson recently said:

"I strongly urge regulation of the overnight cabins or camps which have spread promiscuously in amazing numbers through our State. The women's clubs of New Hampshire are keenly interested in securing this regulation, so acutely needed. The cabins are in many cases detrimental to the scenic beauty of the countryside, a worse offender in this respect than the billboards which have been removed."

Although successive legislatures have refused to pass measures to correct conditions, the women's clubs have continued to advocate changes and have succeeded in arousing public sentiment sufficiently now, it is felt, so that regulation will soon be provided.

Hoover Calls Edison Lamp Great Gift to Society

NEW YORK (AP)—President Hoover, in a tribute to Thomas A. Edison published in the Electrical World, July 20, says:

"By inventing the electric lamp Mr. Edison did vastly more than provide a new lamp. He removed an untold burden of toil from the backs of men and women for all time." Mr. Hoover is honorary chairman of the committee of sponsors of the Edison Pioneers and the statement was made in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of Edison's invention of the electric light.

Water Travels on Wheels to Meet Santiago Needs

SANTIAGO, Cuba (By U. P.)—A serious water shortage brought about by a long dry spell is being met by unusual measures here. Water is being shipped to Santiago in tank cars to help relieve the situation. The Government also is rushing work on a $5,000,000 aqueduct which will give the city a bountiful supply of water.

CHURCH-STATE PACT FAILS TO PACIFY MEXICO

Strong Minority in Nation Raises Objections to Return of Priests

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Settlement of the church problem in Mexico does not mean that "harmony has been restored in the Mexican family" and that the people have set themselves unanimously to the task of national reconstruction, as had been predicted.

Opinion in the "revolutionary family" is divided today as it was before the church and state brought to an end their three-year-old controversy, and in the present instance those who before were the most ardent supporters of the government's policies find themselves on the other side of the fence.

The majority of the people, being Roman Catholic, are content with the agreement allowing reopening of the churches, but a strong minority refuses to reconcile itself to the return of the priests. It holds that the Mexican Revolution achieved one of its greatest forward steps by ridding the country entirely of the Roman church.

An outstanding leader of the anti-church minority is Gov. Alberto Tejeda of Vera Cruz. Vera Cruz newspapers published a telegram he is reported to have sent to President Portes Gil, protesting against any arrangement which would allow the Roman Catholic clergy to return to the pulpits in Mexico.

Similar messages from the Vera Cruz State Legislature and various workers and peasants' organizations were also published.

Business Women's Trip Abroad Begins

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Sixty business women from 25 States have just left here on the second annual good will European tour of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The first group, headed by Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the federation, will visit England, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and France. Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the organization, led the second group, which will visit Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Germany and France. The two groups will meet in Paris on Aug. 26 for a week of conferences with French business and professional women.

The purpose of the tour, Miss Phillips said, is to establish internationally federated business women's clubs.

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Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

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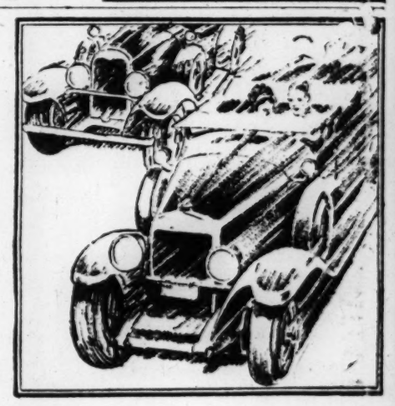

Tires work harder on today's motor car

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Hood Tires are engineered to meet the added wear and strain of these new car improvements. They have an inbuilt margin of safety—higher quality rubber, thicker tread, stronger carcass and better workmanship than is usually considered necessary.

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'WHITE COLLARS' OUTSTEP LABOR, SURVEY SHOWS

Rapid Increase of Clerical Workers in America Noted by Sociologists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The "white collar" class, as measured by professional and clerical workers, is increasing more rapidly than the laboring class in the United States and, with new inventions, new habits are being acquired and old customs and occupations are passing. Such changes are revealed in a study of occupations prepared by William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology at the University of Chicago, and Clark Tibbitts, a University of Chicago graduate student, published in the American Journal of Sociology.

Handicrafts, according to the survey, are engaging fewer persons; the ancient occupation of wheelwright has almost disappeared, for there were eight times as many working at this trade in 1850 as there are now. Coopers have decreased 60 per cent in number during that period, as people use fewer wooden barrels. Cabinet makers and blacksmiths have decreased greatly in number.

Changes observed indicated higher levels of living and larger incomes. The number of boarding houses declined 20 per cent from 1910 to 1920. The decrease in the number of persons making pianos between 1914 and 1925 was 16 per cent. The number of persons making combs and hairpins decreased 53 per cent. Dressers of feathers and plumes decreased 80 per cent. The number of persons engaged in making playground equipment, toys and games increased 89 per cent, and the number of persons engaged in making athletic and sporting goods 56 per cent. Delicatessen dealers have increased about three times as fast as the population since 1910. Despite growing use of machinery, employees engaged in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables increased 37 per cent from 1914 to 1925, the study revealed.

The number of parents has trebled since 1870, but the number of school teachers has increased six times.

"The growth of the number of school teachers is an evidence of the influences changing the home, for these school teachers are substitute parents for a time, and keep the child away from the home," the writers state.

Lower Rail Rates Sought in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Plans for western Canada's new demand for a complete revision of railway freight rates were announced by the British Columbia Government after consultation with the governments of the three prairie provinces. In an application to the Canadian Privy Council, on appeal from the Railway Commission next autumn, this province will ask for four main changes in the basic rate structure now existing—complete removal of the mountain differential rate on freight crossing the Rocky Mountains; reduction of the export grain rate; reduction of the domestic grain rate; complete downward revision of the various rates on fruit moving from British Columbia to prairie markets.

On all the main points of argument British Columbia will be supported by Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the provincial government stated. The Privy Council may decide these issues itself or instruct the Railway Commission to re-consider its former rulings, which are unsatisfactory to the western provinces.

Teachers in Favor of Quiet School

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The ideal school building is the subject of a manifesto recently issued by the National Union of Women Teachers. The attention of local education authorities is called to the points which are considered essential in a school building if the work of training children is to be performed in the best surroundings.

The great blessing that an architect can bestow on any school, says the memorandum, is the gift of silence. All extraneous noises are a source of distraction and strain. For this reason the site should be as far removed as possible from the main thoroughfares, tramways, railways, and noisy works. Where noise cannot be avoided, it is possible to arrange the building so that the classrooms are removed from the source of noise, and cloakrooms and practical workrooms are on the noisy side. Further, in any area where land is available the site should be large enough to provide playing fields adjoining the school buildings.

The memorandum points out that elementary school buildings are usually far less satisfactory than the secondary schools. Definite features in all schools should include: A worthy entrance and gates; ample staff room accommodation; a hall with rear balcony and with arrangements for cinema and stage displays; cycle room, gymnasium, hot and cold shower baths; hot and cold water in lavatories, drying apparatus; boot racks; art room, nature study room, library; three acres for playing fields with scoring hut and dressing room, and the possibility of providing swimming baths.

Bill Signed Sunday Held Valid in State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee Supreme Court has ruled that the State's general appropriation bill signed on a Sunday is valid, and that the common law regulation against conduct of business on Sunday does not apply to the actions of the Governor or Legislature.

Gov. Henry Horton signed the bill after midnight following an all-Saturday night session of the Assembly, and Noah W. Cooper, Nashville attorney and defender of the "blue laws" of the State, brought suit charging the law invalid for that reason.

The Hall income tax bill levying 5 per cent on all stocks and bonds not otherwise taxed ad valorem also was upheld by the court. The income tax bill is expected to revolutionize taxation in Tennessee because of the inference of the Supreme Court in its ruling that classified taxation, hitherto considered unconstitutional, may be conducted under the present Consitituion. In its decision the court reversed a ruling of a Nashville chancery court.

DELEGATES TO BERLIN ARE TO WEAR BADGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Picturing the slogan, "Advertising: the Key to World Prosperity," the German committees preparing for the Berlin convention of the International Advertising Association, from Aug. 12 to 15, have selected an official badge to be worn by delegates designed in the form of a large key.

In addition to the names of delegates the key-badge will show the flag of the nationality represented. Nearly 20 different nations are sending delegates to this convention.

When in Paris

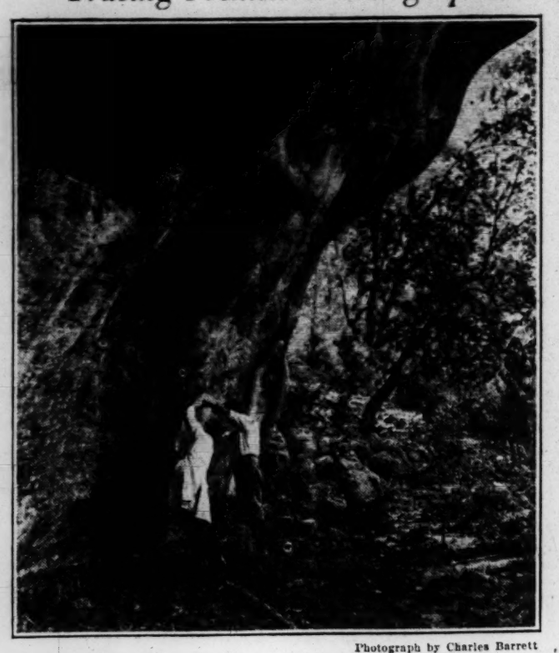
You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opera, for any information you may desire.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. If the states do certain things in the line of enforcement within their borders, then the Government should confine itself to the prevention of importation, interstate shipment, manufacture, etc.
2. A reminder of the legendary wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus, founders of the city.
3. "To bring forth" and "to take wholly," respectively.
4. About 5 per cent.
5. $389,432,403.

Tracing Prehistoric Autographs



Photograph by Charles Barrett

Great Rock Shelter, in the Grampian Range, Victoria, Which for Many Centuries Was Used by the Aborigines as an "Art Gallery."

Australia's 'Red Hand' Stencils a Mystery of Stone-Age Caves

Recent Discoveries of Primitive Picture Work in Mootwingee and Elsewhere Suggest Link of Lost Race With Nile Valley and Mexico

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Victoria

FOR the first time in the Commonwealth, an Exhibition of Aboriginal Art is being held in Melbourne. Remarkable examples of primitive art, some of them comparable with the ancient pictures of caves in the Pyrenees, and Maya figures, are displayed. Ethnologists, long busy gathering material for the display, have made remarkable discoveries.

In the Grampians Range, Victoria, famous for its wildflowers, a cave of "Red Hands" was found. The wall of the great shelter, where for many centuries the aborigines must have gathered, is almost covered with figures, strange markings, and what are called "hands." The hands are really stencils. The method of the black artist was simple. He placed his outspread hand against the rock, and blew over and around it, from his mouth, powdered red ochre. The result was one of those "drawings" found in many countries, including Mexico, which are known as "red hands." Their real meaning is a mystery.

Caves Rich in Records

There are many theories, one being that the "red hand" is only the fruit of idleness, "play about" as the blackfellow would say. But some students of primitive art and symbols, declare that the "red hand" has a deep significance, that it is connected with some ritual.

Glen Isla Rock, also in the Grampians, was discovered nearly 60 years ago. It was thought to be the only native "art gallery" in Victoria, until a month or two ago, when the quest for decorated cave walls began. Two other caves or rock-shelters have now been located within the western mountain area. One is in a wild, romantic spot; the other on a mountain slope near a motor highway. The rock, in all three caves, is rich in examples of aboriginal art: quaint figures of lizards, and emus, and other native creatures. There are human figures, too, as crude as a child's first drawing of a man; strokes like a tribal record, and many "red hands." One shelter has been named "The Cave of Red Hands," so numerous are the stencils in ochre on the walls.

The quest continues, and further discoveries are anticipated. An attempt will be made to obtain tracings and photographs of rock paintings and carvings throughout Australia. The aim it to publish a large, illustrated volume, which should interest prehistorians and students of primitive art in Europe and America, as well as those in the Commonwealth. It will be a unique work, of value to natural science.

Estimated 5000 Years Old

An expedition has recently returned from Mootwingee Range, in western New South Wales. There, in a wild gorge, on sloping rock faces, are hundreds of carvings. Some are estimated to be more than 5000 years old; others are young comparatively— done perhaps a century or two ago.

The Mootwingee "gallery" is as remarkable, in its way, as the world-famous caves of France and Spain, with their prehistohic rock-drawings. Australia can show art of great antiquity, almost comparable with that of Europe. More primitive maybe, but notable. We even have masterpieces—picked-out figures, including a kangaroo, which looks "alive," like the browsing reindeer drawn by an ancient hunter of Europe.

These Australian picture-caves and gorges soon will be known the world over. At Mootwingee is a vast rock-shelter where "red hands" are thick on the sandstone. And there, across the pale yellow-white rock, wriggles a red serpent, many yards in length. On the rock in the gorge below is carved a fighting scene—blacks with spears and boomerangs.

Link With Nile Valley?

Most intriguing of all the many figures is that of a bird-headed man, with arms outspread. It recalls a god of ancient Egypt. If the Diffusion of Culture Theory be accepted, here is a possible sign. This strange little figure in the rock may be a link with the ancient civilization of the Nile Valley!

We have yet to solve the problem of the origin of the native Australian race. Evidence is steadily increasing —evidence for the antiquity of man in Australia. His advent, certainly, was made thousands of years ago. Stone relics, and myths and legends, point far down the trail of centuries. Man came to this great island continent, where the animals are "living fossils," in some "Dream Time" which is woven into native legends of far-away ancestors.

Eventful Career Led by Geologist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — The resignation of Prof. John Walter Gregory from the chair of geology at Glasgow University recalls some of the interesting achievements of this distinguished geologist and intrepid explorer.

The son of a wool merchant, Professor Gregory obtained his early education at Stepney Grammar School, and thereafter at London and Cambridge Universities, where he had a brilliant career. In 1887 he was appointed assistant in the geological department of the British Museum and rapidly made his name there as a paleontologist. A few years later, he made expeditions to the West Indies, the western states of America, and British East Africa for geological purposes. In East Africa he organized an expedition single-handed, and, accompanied by a party of 40 native carriers, he made a journey of about 1600 miles to Mount Kenya, traversing wild wastes previously unknown to white men.

Obtaining leave of absence from the British Museum he accompanied Sir Martin Conway's expedition across Spitzbergen in 1896 in the capacity of naturalist. In 1900 he was called to the chair of geology at the University of Melbourne and while there he led an expedition to central Australia. Twenty-five years ago he was appointed to the chair of zoology in Glasgow University. Since then he has made many adventurous journeys of exploration to foreign countries, including North Africa and Portuguese West Africa. One of his most exciting experiences was an expedition to Chinese Tibet in 1922.

The geological results of his work are published in his books: "The Great Rift Valley," "A Narrative of a Journey to Mount Kenya and Lake Baringo," "The Foundation of British East Africa," "The Menace of Color," and "Human Migration and the Future."

ALBANIA TO BUILD AMERICAN COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIRANA, Albania—An American Albanian College is to be built not far from Albania's chief port of Durazzo, for the purpose principally of preparing men and women teachers for Albania's primary and secondary schools. The initiator and leader of this new educational enterprise is Dr. S. Irwin, formerly the principal of a Methodist school in Rome.

Zog I, King of Albania, has given his heartiest approval to Dr. Irwin's plans, and the state of Albania has made the prospective college a gift of 300 acres of excellent farm land and 75 acres of woodland, an ample water front on the sea, the privilege of receiving material and equipment for the school duty free, and $10,000 for the building fund.

The only conditions imposed are that the school shall begin to function within a year after the final contract is signed and that its spirit and pedagogical methods shall be definitely American. Duke University of North Carolina is to furnish the funds for supporting the faculty of the new school. Dr. Irwin hopes that he will be able to begin building this year.

Palestine Makes Pact With Syria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The new Palestine-Syrian Customs Agreement has been promulgated here. Goods wholly manufactured in Palestine or Syria from local or foreign materials will, under the agreement, be admitted into either territory without import duty. Any goods exported from Syria to Palestine or vice versa will not be subject under the agreement to export duties.

The new agreement which has been the subject of negotiations for a long time, was strenuously opposed by the Jewish industrialists in Palestine, who objected to it on the ground that it would tend to ruin the growing Palestine industries. At the end of 1927, W. G. Ormsby-Gore, speaking in the House of Commons, explained that the draft of the new agreement provided for the free importation into Syria of goods wholly produced or manufactured in Palestine from local produce or materials and of goods manufactured in Palestine partly from foreign material and partly from Palestine produce, provided that the quantity or value of foreign material contained in such goods did not exceed 75 per cent of the quantity or value of the whole article.

Later it was stated that as the result of interviews between the Palestine manufacturers and Mr. Stead, the Director of the Department of Customs, Excise and Trade, a new formula had been found for the Palestine-Syrian Customs Agreement, satisfying both the Palestine Government and the Palestine manufacturers.

A new protective custom tariff, increasing the import duty on cement, chocolate, spirits, soap and other articles produced in Palestine, was introduced in Palestine last December. It is regarded by the Palestine manufacturers as embodying several important improvements, although still not satisfying sufficiently the needs of industrial development in Palestine.

European Resort Place of Quiet Beauty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Easiest of access of all the North Sea resorts, and technically a part of Hamburg, Duhnen offers much to visitors who look for quiet beauty of nature with a dash of something different. Situated on high land between the fruitful Elbe and Weser lowlands, the little village surrounded by the big dunes was for many years only a quaint fishing village.

Each summer a few towns-folk arrived to enjoy the glorious surf bathing, wander on the dunes and in the near-by oak and pine forests, and gradually they told so many of their friends of their pleasant retreat that Duhnen, without advertising, quite in spite of itself, soon developed into a seaside resort.

Now a beach promenade has been built, up-to-date sanitary and water systems installed, but the quiet and simplicity which are the charm of the place still remain.

DANES LIT BONFIRES ON MIDSUMMER'S EVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—Midsummer's Eve has been and is now, perhaps, more than ever celebrated in Denmark by bonfires on the hills and along the coast, in honor of the glory of a Danish summer. Copenhagen takes the lead with a festival on the big square in front of the Town Hall, with glee singing by young boys and girls, music from a splendid band, and the sounding on the famous "Lurs," the Danish instrument dating back some 2000 years.

At the Skan-Skagen, Midsummer's Eve is always the signal for much rejoicing, and this year hundreds of people from Copenhagen and other parts of Denmark, and also from Sweden, journeyed to that point. One of the events was a torchlight procession, ending with a huge bonfire and singing of midsummer songs by Danes and Swedes.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

E. P. Collins, Wilmington, Del.
Arlie H. Goodman, New York, N. Y.
Estelle B. Goodman, New York, N. Y.
John P. Grampp, Buffalo, N. Y.
Harold R. Long, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lillian Long, Chicago, Ill.
Warren C. Long, Chicago, Ill.
Donald W. Long, Chicago, Ill.
Jesse L. Long, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Josephine Bauer, Yonkers, N. Y.
Eleanor Decker, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mildred Mary Combs, New York, N. Y.
Mary W. Rixstine, Colwyn, Pa.
H. E. Rixstine, Colwyn, Pa.
O. F. Parker, Natick, Mass.
Mrs. O. F. Parker, Natick, Mass.
Peter E. MacKay, Brookline, Mass.
Eric MacKay, Brookline, Mass.
Emmett Bailey, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Emmett Bailey, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Susan R. Kistler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mary M. Clark, Philadelphia, Pa.
Olive M. Ives, London, England.
Robert Lawrence Weer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Del Macau Weer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Owen H. Price, Columbia, Mo.
Ethel F. Van Wagvner, Oxford, Mich.
Ervilla Varran, Oxford, Mich.
Mrs. Ida Varran, Detroit, Mich.
Arthur H. Stern, Bronx, N. Y.
Charles S. Cirker, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. Josie B. Cutler, Arlington Heights, Mass.
Homer W. Atterbury, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Ocy Lee Atterbury, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Leta M. Dexter, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Sala Frances Acers, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Sarah E. Acers, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Amanda B. Muehl, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles J. Muehl, Milwaukee, Wis.

HOOVER TO URGE FLORIDA BE PAID FOR ITS LOSSES

Says Government Responsible for Fly Fight—Experts Find No Danger

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following the recommendation of specialists that the quarantine against Florida citrus fruits in the fly-infested regions be lifted, because it is possible to treat citrus and other kinds of fruits and vegetables to remove any menace, President Hoover will recommend to Congress that the Federal Government help to indemnify the people of Florida for the damage done by the Government in the course of its work in eradicating the Mediterranean fruit fly, it was announced at the White House.

President Hoover feels that Florida is entitled to such compensation, it having been given in other instances to the owners of animals and other property ordered destroyed in pursuance of a program of eradication.

Florida citizens have suffered severely in the fight both by state and federal agencies against the fruit fly and the results have been proving demoralizing as indicated by the numerous bank failures, most of which are attributed to losses due to the destruction of fruit and consequent loss of trade.

A revised program of work to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly from Florida, announced by the committee of seven specialists appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, contains nine steps: inspection to determine spread, certification of host fruits or vegetables, removal of minor host plants, destruction of flies and putaria, shortening of cropping season, orchard and crop clean-up as supplementing No. 5, safeguarding fruit, etc., for shipment, research work as basis for control, port inspection.

This program provides for enlargement of work now under way; for elimination of special restrictions on the infested zone, including removal of fruit, and as partial substitution for safeguarding by processing of fruit and vegetables.

Two Air Trips Daily Boston–New York

Another step in the progress of commercial aviation in the United States is announced by a New York company planning a Boston-New York passenger seaplane service, with two trips daily in each direction, utilizing Italian twin-hulled planes known as the Savoia-Marchetti type with two Isotto-Fraschini motors of 500 h.p. each, beginning on July 22.

With a speed of 135 miles an hour, the trip is expected to take about two hours. Each plane has a wing spread of 78 feet and quiet, roomy cabins, according to Maj. Robert F. Raymond Jr. and G. Bruce Stuart, Boston representatives of the Airvia Transportation Co., Inc., of 30 Broad Street, New York, operators of the line. E. K. Jaquith, manager of operations and chief pilot of the company, is to pilot the first trip, and pilot Vanderwater the other. Both machines are dual control and carry two pilots and a mechanic.

Landings will be made in Boston harbor, tying up at a barge moored off the airport, where speed boats will conduct passengers to a landing on Summer Street bridge, near South Station, and in New York at North Beach, where a similar barge will be used to moor the planes, while speed boats carry the passengers to a landing at East Forty-second Street. Flights will not be made on days when fog interferes with aerial navigation. The single fare is to be $30, against $34.85 for the route over the land. Round trip fare is $60.

INTERNATIONAL CAMP WILL ATTRACT YOUTHS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG — Thirty Hamburg school boys and girls between 12 and 16 years of age have been invited to represent Germany at a large camp of international youth to be held near Paris during the month of August.

The international camp is being arranged by the Federation Internationale des Associations d'Instituteurs and Syndicat National des Instituteurs et Institutrices Publics (the largest French teachers' associations), organizations that are completing plans to make the camp a pleasant, valuable experience.

It is expected that about 30 young students from England and France, and a score from Belgium, Holland, Poland and Czechoslovakia, will join the German group.

PENNY-A-RING BELL TO CHASE PEDDLERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — A doorbell that rings only when a penny is dropped in the slot and is intended as a discouragement to tramps, hawkers and other unsolicited interrupters of the busy housewife, has been invented by Gerardus L. Van Gink of Amsterdam. The apparatus, which is both simple and cheap, costing some $2, can be fitted to any doorbell.

Visitors, errand boys and others who have genuine business will not be out of pocket, for they may take their cent back again immediately the door has been opened.

A little lever puts the bell out of commission when nobody is at home, or allows the bell to be rung without putting a cent in the slot.

A CORRECTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The Spanish Government is to provide special courses for teachers on the subject of international peace, beginning from Oct. 1 next. Meanwhile instructions have been issued to 35,000 teachers (not 23,000 as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on June 22) to propagate the gospel of peace and to explain the objects of the League of Nations in all schools throughout the country.

NEBRASKA WINS VITAL RULING IN POWER DECISION

State Supreme Court Finds Electric Current Is a Commodity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—The Nebraska Supreme Court has ruled that electric current is a commodity, and upholds a lower court in enjoining the Interstate Power Company and its associated and subsidiary corporations from putting into effect an alleged discriminatory rate.

The court holds that the production, sale and distribution of electricity within the state is within the purview of what is known as the state anti-discrimination statute, which prohibits any corporation or person engaged in the production, manufacture or distribution of any commodity from discriminating with respect to price or rate at which such commodity is sold as between sections, communities and cities similarly situated.

Citizens of Hartingdon, Neb., felt the Interstate's maximum rate of 18 cents maximum per kilowatt hour was excessive. They got the Western Utilities Company to furnish current at a top price of 9 cents, net profits to go toward paying for the plant, eventually to become municipal property. When the Interstate cut its rate to 6 cents, the attorney-general took court action.

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'Skyscape' Gardening Rivals Babylonian King's Terraces

Flowers and Shrubs Abound Atop Manhattan Apartments, Office Buildings and Factories

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—When Nebuchadnezzar's queen began to get just a bit lonesome for the fresh green hills and gayly flowered meadows of her native Media, Babylon's gallant king rose nobly to the occasion and built for her a great pyramidal structure, the terraces of which he planted with tall, spreading trees, wondrously rare shrubs, and multi-colored flowers so beautiful that these "Hanging Gardens" of Babylon became one of the "seven wonders" of the world.

Today, history, true to its old habit, is repeating itself in New York, so often called "the Babylon of the modern world." Thousands of wives, in revolt against the bleakness and bareness of the city's drab walls and roofs, are longing for the natural loveliness which had surrounded them in their "pre-metropolitan" days—trees giving cool shade to inviting paths that wander across a soft green lawn, or circle a vine-covered cottage where beds of flowers bloom.

Modern "Kings" Also Build

Their husbands, many of them kings of American industry, commerce or finance, not to be outdone by the ancient Babylonian monarch, are turning the terraces of their apartments into garden spots, so that today the "Hanging Gardens of Manhattan," as they might be called, have become a wonder of the New World.

Obviously the modern king of business has an enormous advantage over his Asiatic predecessor. Nebuchadnezzar's terraced garden attained a height of only about seventy-five feet. Today the flowered cornices of New York rise 25 stories above the street, receding in graceful terraces—thanks to the City Planning Commission's ordinance to that effect—veritable gardens in the sky.

It is in the fashionable apartment hotels that one finds numerous examples of elaborate "skyscrape gardening." On a roof at 1010 Fifth Avenue, for example, there is a sort of Spanish castle in the air. It is the home of Fred F. French, well known as the builder of the Tudor City development in the Grand Central zone here. A low stucco cottage of the southern California type of architecture, looking as though it had been whisked away from its native tropics by some Arabian Nights genie, reposes there amid surroundings entirely appropriate to its architecture.

Lawn Beautifies Roof

A wide lawn extends over the whole roof—real grass, planted in soil three feet deep and bordered by flower beds and evergreen trees and shrubs. Ferns and small palms cluster around several fountains, and the whole is protected by a tall glass and iron windbreak, for up on the sixteenth story the wind blows freely.

Three hundred cubic yards of soil are required for a garden of this type. It is very heavy and only a few apartments have roofs so constructed that they will bear such a weight. Consequently, most nature-loving sky dwellers here have to be content with roof gardening on a smaller and less elaborate scale.

That these less grand and weighty garden spots can be just as attractive in their way is demonstrated by a certain "pent house apartment" on the roof of an exclusive hotel in Fifty-fourth Street. Its tenants pay $21,000 a year rent for the small five-room suite—convincing enough proof of the way these small roof dwellings are prized, for a 20-room apartment in Park Avenue can be had for that amount.

Factories Have Gardens

"Skyscrape gardening" is not, however, confined to the apartments of the very wealthy. Many of the most beautiful gardens are on the roofs of factories and office buildings of down-town New York. These belong usually to the superintendent of the building or factory, but not infrequently the owner himself will succumb to the charms of "urbanized" nature.

Nor is it always a woman who instigates these beauty spots on New York's roofscape. Only a few blocks from Times Square, Thomas W. Slocum, a very prominent merchant and sportsman, has constructed on the roof of an 18-story building at 19 West Forty-fourth Street a country cottage, with Venetian blinds at the windows and ivy climbing the trellised walls, set in a profusion of growing things. Rhododendrons in their many shades of lavender and pink, blue and white hydrangeas, yellow and purple gladioli, red cannas, big green leaves of caladiums, or "elephant ears," and many other varieties of plants bloom in decorative stone boxes and beds. Around the edge of the roof are planted shrubs and hedge, and several blue spruce and cedar trees which reach a height of 15 feet or more. One finds it difficult to realize that here is Manhattan.

Cover Numberless Terraces

Until recently, practically all these gardens were on roofs. Now they are beginning to cover the numberless terraces which are on so many metropolitan buildings. Development of these terraces ranges from a few shrubs and trees in tubs to elaborate gardens with miniature fountains.

Both the roof and the terrace on the floor immediately below it have been utilized effectively by Clinton T. Brainard, president and treasurer of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, in providing an interesting double garden for his home at 800 Park Avenue.

One of the finest terrace gardens in New York is the home of William L. Goodwin, head of Goodwin, Morton & Badrian, marketing counselors, at 607 West End Avenue. Here, on the sixteenth floor, a broad terrace on two sides of the building provides ample space for the development of a sky garden, and the opportunity has not been neglected.

Along the outside edge of the setback a row of leafy shrubs and dwarf evergreen trees forms a pleasing border, the fresh green of which serves as a background for a generous sprinkling of Privet and Vincas, of red geraniums and purple and white petunias, of yellow and purple and pink hollyhocks. On the inside—against the building—are many more varieties of green plants and flowers, morning glories, phlox, clematis and even sunflowers.

Honeysuckles on Walls

Fragrant honeysuckle covers the walls of the dwelling, and the arched trellises which span the terrace—giving it a beautiful perspective the length of it—are covered with climbing roses.

A still more recent development is the use being made of the sky garden idea by business firms, in beautifying the terraces outside their office windows, in the upper floors of the great skyscraper office buildings.

One of the first builders of these roof-top gardens was John Hartman, veteran landscape architect of 103 West Ninety-sixth Street, who has been planning and making gardens for New York City for 50 years.

"Times certainly change," said Mr. Hartman. "I never would have believed 25 or 30 years ago, that I'd be making gardens for people on the roofs of their houses. Yet today that is practically the only kind of gardening being done here.

"It is in the field of terrace gardening that I expect to see the greatest development in the next few years. The new type of apartment hotel has already begun to revolutionize landscape gardening elsewhere as well as in New York."

Hanging Gardens Which Beautify Roofs of Manhattan

Roofs Which Have Become Gardens as New Yorkers Try to Relieve the Drabness of Bare Walls and House Tops. Upper Left is the Roof-Top Home and Garden of Fred F. French, 1010 Fifth Avenue. Right—Another, Constructed for Thomas W. Slocum, 19 West Forty-ninth Street.
Lower Left—William L. Goodwin's Garden at 607 West End Avenue. Right — The "Sky Garden" of Clinton T. Brainard, 800 Park Avenue.

OLD BETSY ANN DOES HER BEST BUT LOSES OUT

Puffs and Wheezes to Maintain Place on Ohio River but Modernity Wins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—Airplanes zooming overhead and roaring outboard motorboats cutting yeasty circles around the contending paddle-wheelers, provided a modern setting for a revival of old-time river steamboat racing on the muddy Ohio late Tuesday.

The old Betsy Ann, a wooden vessel, finished scarcely five feet behind the Tom Greene, a more modern steel packet with bigger engines, in a 20-mile dash from here to New Richmond, O. Her youthful master, Frederick Way Jr., 28, handed over to Capt. Tom Greene, his rival, three years his junior, a pair of gilded antlers which the Betsy Ann long had worn as a symbol of her ancient prowess. Mrs. Mary B. Greene, Captain Greene's mother and only licensed woman pilot on the Ohio, was in the pilot house beside her son.

No fat pine knots, barrels of resin or "side meat" were used as emergency fuel on the two stern-wheelers, as in the heyday of steamboating 60 years or more ago. Finely powdered soft coal, which sent hot clouds of black smoke from the blistering stacks, was used instead. No little darky sat on the safety-valve arm to hold it down and send every possible ounce of steam into the straining pistons. Government steamboat inspectors were aboard to insure safety.

It was a gala occasion, with a special excursion run by the steamer Island Queen, which followed in the wake of the racers, with 1500 passengers. A small section of modern America was privileged to witness their grandfathers' favorite sport.

Both boats had many passengers. They lined the rails and shouted challenges at each other, just as in the old days.

Stalwart Negroes bent their glistening backs to their stoking, and then turned to wave at their rivals in glee as the two boats ran neck and neck. The old-time whisky barrel was absent. So also was the air of professionalism, for the race was purely for sport and to the winner went a gold cup donated by the merchants of New Richmond.

It was not a race against time. The boats took two hours and 21 minutes to negotiate the 20 miles. No boat, authorities aver, has ever beaten the record of the Itasca, which carried the wording of the first cable message sent under the Atlantic in 1856 from Prairie du Chien to St. Paul in 18 hours, or better than 16 miles an hour. Even the Robert E. Lee in its New Orleans-St. Louis race with the Natchez did no better than 14.

Since this is the second time that a Greene Line steamer has beaten the famous Betsy Ann, the Tom Greene's crew is proud—as proud as those roustabouts and firemen who used to sing, "Shoo fly, don't bodder me, I'se a workin' on de Lee."

Bremerhaven Lock Work Commenced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Recently the foundation stone was laid for the great new Northern Lock in the port of Bremerhaven, Germany, which in size will surpass the enormous locks of the Panama and Kiel canals and only be equaled by the new locks at Muiden, Holland, of the canal connecting Amsterdam with the North Sea.

The Bremerhaven lock will be 72 meters in length, 60 in width and about 14 in depth. This depth will be sufficient for the draft of any ocean-going ship yet built. The new giant liners under construction for the North German Lloyd, the Bremen and Europa, for which the new lock is chiefly intended, have a draft of 9.75.

Extensive work had to be done before the foundation stone could be laid—25,000 wooden poles and a 15,000-ton iron base had to be driven into the marshy ground; 3,100,000 cubic meters of earth had to be removed, and 250,000 cubic meters of concrete have been used in the construction to date. It is expected that the locks will be open for traffic in 1932.

Union Painters Complete Huge Mural Within the Record Time of 10 Weeks

225x17-Foot Strip in New Lee Higginson Building Depicts History of Commerce by Sea—Artist Drew Tiny Model and Directed Its Enlargement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The history of shipping is depicted briefly in a big mural painting which has been done for the banking room of Lee, Higginson & Company's new building at 37 Broad Street.

The mural is by Griffith B. Coale, of this city, and shows 36 types of ships from 36 generations of ocean history. It is called "A Pageant of the History of Commerce by the Sea."

Pictorial art, speeded up to the tempo of modern construction methods with the aid of union workmen and improvised mechanical devices, made possible the completion of this mural, declared by artists to be one of the largest and finest in New York, within the record time of 10 weeks. Painted under ordinary circumstances it would have taken a year, Mr. Coale declared. The mural is 17 feet high and extends completely around the large room, a distance of 225 feet.

Just two and one-half months before the date set for the opening of the building, Mr. Cole was asked if he would undertake the work, and was told that the actual painting could not be started until the interior work was further advanced. The result was that he had just three weeks in which to paint the mural. When that time came, however, everything had been so carefully planned that the work could be done by union decorators. Mr. Cole himself did not put a brush to the picture.

After conceiving the mural, Mr. Coale made charcoal sketches on canvas on a scale of one inch to a foot, and these were photographed before they were painted. By means of a large stereoptican which Mr. Coale devised, the outline was projected full size on large sheets of paper cut in 17 feet lengths and fastened to the studio wall. The outlines were closely perforated, and by means of these patterns the design was transferred to the canvas on which the mural was to be painted.

When Mr. Coale could start to work in the new building, he supervised the mixing of paints to match those used in his small model, and numbered each shade. The painters were then put to work on three stages of scaffolding and ordered to put No. 1 in one space and No. 2 in another, with careful instruction to watch the outlines closely.

"Nothing could be seen as a whole," Mr. Coale said, "and it called for complete confidence in the little 1-inch scale model. I remember that during the first week one of the men was standing by me in the middle of the banking room. He chanced to glance up at a portion of the canvas, high up where he had been at work, and in the dim light could plainly see the outlines of a great ship under full sail.

"He grasped my arm. 'See!' he shouted, 'I'm painting a ship!' Up to that moment the whole thing to him had been simply applying quantities of No. 4 color."

Co-operation Wins, Alliance Is Told

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Co-operators' Day was recently celebrated throughout the world. In a message signed by the president, Väinö Tanner, and the secretary, Henry J. May, addressed to the co-operators of the world, the International Co-operative Alliance stated its expectation "that a larger manifestation of co-operative solidarity than has yet been displayed will be revealed."

"Co-operation," the message continued, "national and international, continues to grow in membership, trade, enthusiasm, and economic force in practically every civilized country in the world. Its aim is to establish a new civilization based upon the fundamental basis of justice, equity and fraternity, and the inalienable right of every citizen to work out his emancipation from every social evil in voluntary association with his fellows.

"Co-operation pursues its purpose by organizing, on a mutual basis, the production and distribution of commodities of the highest quality and at a just price; by sharing the gains or savings of its enterprises among those who made them; by the exercise of a free and open democracy in the direction and control of all its undertakings; by the cultivation of the social virtues and the highest standard of citizenship.

"The Co-operation of Consumers has definitely reduced the cost of living to its members; increased the real value of wages; reduced the hours of labor; raised the standard of education of the workers, and has become a bulwark of defense of the liberties of the people."

GRECO-SOVIET TRADE RENEWED BY CONVENTION

Treaty Expected to Re-establish Normal Relations Between Both Countries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Relations between Greece and Russia, lately rendered difficult on account of the suppression of the former commercial accord, have been re-established by the conclusion of a new convention which is believed better to answer the interests of both countries.

One of the main grievances of the Greeks under the original arrangement was that the Soviet commercial mission in Athens was engaged also in retail transactions. Thus Russian charcoal has been sold to indigent families at a price lower than that charged in Russia itself. It is evident that this has been done for propaganda purposes. Still worse were the privileges given to the great number of officials of the commercial representation as a diplomatic body enjoying immunity and diverse prerogatives.

Long and protracted negotiations have been in progress to remove all the difficulties hindering the establishment of normal relations between the two countries. The existence of a large number of Greeks in Russia and the great need of finding sufficient employment for the expanding Greek merchant fleet are good reasons why the Greeks should cultivate commercial relations with Russia.

The period of one year agreed upon as the duration of the convention is, of course, very short; it indicates that the contracting parties do not cherish full mutual confidence and want to make an experiment and see to what extent the convention may be workable. The 13 articles of the convention and the accompanying five protocols provide that the agricultural and industrial products of the two countries are to have the privileges enjoyed in each other's markets by the products of the most-favored countries.

TRANSAMERICA ACQUISITION

SAN FRANCISCO — TransAmerica Corporation has acquired Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles.

LATIN AMERICA CALLED SOUTH'S LOGICAL MARKET

Georgia Institute Speaker Urges Section to Provide Own Raw Materials

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS, Ga.—Increased consumption of American-made products by Central and South American countries will have an important bearing in the development of the South, Bradford Knapp, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, said Friday in an address to the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations at the University of Georgia.

Whereas factories have been located in former years on the Atlantic seaboard because Europe was the principal market of this country, in the future they will be in the South, because of the "new way of commerce," he explained.

Dr. Knapp declared that sound economics demands that the South provide the raw materials for the factories which are being established in this section. In describing the rayon industry which is being developed rapidly in the South, Dr. Knapp predicted that people soon may be clothing themselves in wood. He described the possibilities of imitation cotton made from wood. The Alabaman expressed resentment at advertising intended for northern readers which pictured southern labor as cheap. He called attention to the loyalty of southern people which makes them take pride in whatever they are doing. With the proper training, farmers become expert in supervising machinery in factories, he explained.

An address by Miss Emily Louise Plumley, woman's club leader of Connecticut, on the Kellogg peace pact, brought the institute to a close.

Power Case Opinion May Help Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The decision of a federal court in New York that the Electric Bond & Share Company cannot be compelled to produce its books in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of the power industry but must answer all "pertinent and competent questions" is viewed by officials here as a boost and not a hindrance to the investigation.

It was pointed out that while officials may refuse to show their accounts, they cannot refuse to answer questions about contents of them which relate to interstate commerce.

The New York court's decision is based only on the complaint and response, with no evidence taken, it is pointed out, and it is possible that one or both sides may appeal the case.

The commission is examining the accounts of six operating companies in three important holding groups, it has just informed the Senate in its monthly report.

SLIGHT DROP IN JUNE EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Labor Department figures show a decrease of three-tenths of 1 per cent in employment and a drop of 1.9 per cent in pay roll totals for June, as compared with May.

Increased employment for June was reported in metaliferous mining, public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, while employment decreased in manufacturing industries and coal mining.

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Music News of the World—Radio

Korngold and Modern Operetta

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna

RECENTLY the Vienna Opera has given the fiftieth performance of Erich Wolfgang Korngold's opera, "Die Tote Stadt." The première of his work occurred rather more than eight years ago, and a record of a half hundred performances within that period is a notable one, particularly for a contemporary work.

Part of this popularity falls, no doubt, to the presence in the cast of Maria Jeritza who is so completely her own self in this rôle as to be convincing and compelling for those who enjoy her stage methods or mannerisms. Her portrayal of Marie in this opera is probably in keeping with the theatrical requirements of Korngold's work. Those who bear in mind not the rather cruel dramatization but the original of Rodenbach's beautiful novel on which it is based, will find that Madame Jeritza's conception of the part, as with so many of her rôles, may with some accuracy be described as the very opposite of that of the poet.

"The Ring of Polykrates"

Almost coinciding with this jubilee performance of "Die Tote Stadt," the Vienna Opera presented a revival of Erich Wolfang Korngold's first—and to me best—opera: "The Ring of Polykrates." It is practically a twin work of that other one-act opera by Korngold, "Violanta," although conceived in a quite opposite vein, as it is to those of Korngold's operas which followed. "Polykrates" and "Violanta" were produced on the same night, 13 years ago; and I still recall the tempestuous and contradictory reception as well as the contradictory impression which the two works created upon me.

Astounding in any case was the talent of a boy of 16 or 17 who wrote both works. No less astounding, in fact alarming, his versatility. "Polykrates," this roseate, innocent, amusing light opera was a work to be expected from and in keeping with the possibilities of a boy of 16—albeit a phenomenally gifted one. But what should one think of a boy, a mere child, who had conceived the unsound theatricalism of "Violanta?" Which was the true Korngold?

"Violanta," strangely, was a success, and "Polykrates," more strangely still, a tacitly admitted failure. Here it was the public who failed, to be sure, not the composer. In my opinion, "Polykrates" is the best thing Korngold has ever done for the stage. A charming little rococo opera, in a delightful, transparent chamber music setting. It is brilliantly scored—so much so as to be still fresh today, after 16 years, even to an ear sharpened by the dazzling new instrumental possibilities which draw upon an improved and amplified orchestral apparatus. "Polykrates" is a genuine "comedy with music" in the best sense, replete with wit, humor and tempo, and devoid of whatever debatable ballast Korngold's talent has acquired for later operatic occasions.

Again it is diverting to observe the coincidence of this revival with quite another Korngold première: that of Leo Fall's last operetta, "Roses from Florida," at the Theater an der Wien. Fall left merely the melodies (and probably not even all of them) for this work; Korngold's is the biggest part of the work in that the harmonization and orchestration are entirely his own.

Modernizing Johann Strauss

Hearing at short intervals "Polykrates" and this "Fall Operetta," and eliminating the intermediate stages of Korngold's career—the pompous theatricalism of "Violanta," "Die Tote Stadt" and "The Miracle of Heliane"—one lightly traces the direct line and the natural trend of Korngold's talent. The present writer, for one, predicted many years ago that Korngold and Viennese operetta were destined some day to profit mutually from an eventual reunion. Now, unless all signs fail, events will prove my assumption correct.

Korngold's first association with operetta began with his modernizations of Johann Strauss' operettas. They were a great and deserved success. With his completion of Fall's work, Korngold has rendered his first service to contemporary operetta. And since the young composer has meanwhile mustered the courage to correct and discard former prejudices, the result should be valuable both to him and to the genre. For Korngold has recently come to acknowledge the worth of judiciously employed jazz music to comic opera. This new Fall operetta has a brilliant jazz interlude preceding the third act. To see Korngold conducting it, his body swaying, his heart reveling in the syncopated fun, is amusing and indeed gratifying.

Many there are who await from a musician of Korngold's talent and versatility something akin to the rejuvenation of that worn-out species called Vinennese operetta. Viennese operetta as it is now, appears tending to failure. The relapse into grand opera advocated by super-ambitious composers like Lehar, will not do. The second and seemingly only—way out of the difficulty is a frank submission to musical comedy in the American sense. A healthy "Americanization" would probably prove useful and a remedy for the present stagnation. The superficial "Americanization" which limits itself to localizing the action in America (Oscar Straus' "Wedding in Hollywood" was such an attempt, and the action of Fall-Korngold's new piece also takes place in America) is but a feeble compromise.

Operetta must return to its origin: something diametrically opposed to the pathetic, pseudo-dramatic melodramas of which we have wearied in 20 years past. Korngold's new piece still adhered to the inevitable sentimental love story, but it is at least treated with a comforting lack of pathos, and the traditional, tediously grand operatic second finale with accompanying chorus is happily omitted. Gershwinism is "marching," and a young musician with Korngold's taste seems capable of assimilating it and adding to it what it lacks to become completely palatable to European taste.

MAINTAINS HIS YOUTHFUL PROMISE

ERICH WOLFGANG KORNGOLD

England's Operatic Situation

By HERMAN KLEIN

London

THE closing of the Covent Garden season synchronized with certain developments that have rendered the operatic situation in England more complex, more intriguing, than it has been at any critical juncture within my recollection. The season itself was not a remarkable one; indeed, rather the contrary. As summed up by Lord Wittenham (formerly George Faber, the ground landlord of the opera building), in a column letter printed in The Times, its artistic achievements were singularly featureless and insignificant.

The German performances came out creditably; the Italian were rather below the average mark; the French nonexistent. Rosa Ponselle, according to the same authority, "is a singer of much charm, with a soprano voice of beautiful quality and extensive range, but I cannot yet call her a great prima donna; nor is she a dramatic soprano, as the traditions of 'Norma' demand. Normas are very rare birds."

But, apart from the annual homily of this notable amateur critic, there are many things which indicate the advent of an entirely new phase in the march of British operatic activities. A fresh chapter has opened up; consequently it would seem more profitable to look ahead than to indulge in retrospective comment. In order to see clearly where we stand and perhaps also to gain an accurate notion of the outlook upon the future trend of events, it is advisable that a plain definition of the "status quo" should be laid before the reader. The main factors therein may sound familiar enough; but let it be observed that the more important moves on England's operatic chessboard are of quite recent occurrence.

In Liquidation

Only toward the middle of June did it become publicly known that the British National Opera Company was in liquidation and no longer in a position to carry on its functions. Evidently the crisis had been anticipated for some time, inasmuch as the company had already ceased to persevere with the arrangements for its coming autumn tour. Thus terminated an enterprise which had been hailed a few years ago with joy as the medium for the salvation of English opera. It might, truly with the advantages of wiser and more careful administration, have successfully fulfilled the purpose for which it was established. Yet, oddly enough, few expressions of regret have been heard, either in London or elsewhere, at the imminent disappearance of the institution generally referred to as the B. N. O. C.

To the Rescue

Quickly upon the heels of this announcement came another and scarcely less weighty manifesto from the offices of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate; a two-page document signed by its managing director, Lieut.-Col. Eustace Blois. It stated, after uttering an appropriate requiem over the B. N. O. C., that the syndicate had decided "to come to the rescue of the situation, feeling that, in view of its international seasons at Covent Garden, it was incumbent upon it to maintain the present interest in opera that exists autumn tour to commence in September, to be followed by a second tour in the spring of 1930.

It added that the touring company would be organized and managed from the Royal Opera House, which would be its headquarters, whereby "for the first time International and English Opera will be linked under one management based on Covent Garden, an arrangement which it is thought augurs well for the development of opera in this country." This communique, which was recevied by the press with mingled surprise and curiosity, appears to have been slightly misunderstood. Anyhow it was followed a few days later by a second, contradicting certain "entirely erroneous inferences" that had been drawn from the first and stating positively that the syndicate "had no connection of any kind whatever with the B. N. O. C. and that there had been and was no 'combine or link' with any other body."

Co-operation Needed

Regarded purely on its merits, the scheme had a good deal to recommend it. On the other hand, a small minority began voicing expressions of regret, on the ground that it might mean competition with Sir Thomas Beecham's Imperial League of Opera, the novel venture started a couple of years ago and still being pushed for all it is worth, but not yet brought to actual fruition. Says Lord Wittenham, "In these lean operatic times co-operation is needed rather than competition. Besides, that brings the Covent Garden Syndicate no nearer to the solution of the difficulty of a new opera house for London when Covent Garden Opera House comes down in 1933, or perhaps sooner. That is the crux of the whole matter."

Two, if not three, important facts thus emerge. The energetic group of City men which has been running "international opera" during the past few London seasons finds itself faced with the demolition at a comparatively early date of Covent Garden Theater. In spite, or perhaps even because of this, it seeks to strengthen its hold upon opera-goers by enlarging the scope of its labors so as to take in—one had nearly said "monopolize"—the entire British field of operatic enterprise.

Apparently the syndicate does not yet concern itself with the serious problem involved in London's need for a large and imposing opera house, worthy in every respect of one of the great cities of the world. It leaves that matter for future discussion, as it has been left by Sir Thomas Beecham, at any rate until the whole of his 60,000 subscribers (so far he has secured two-thirds of them) shall throughout the provinces"; further, that a large portion of the B. N. O. C. personnel would be engaged and an have sent in their ten-shilling subscription and their promise of adherence to his cause.

And a New Opera House

Sooner or later, the whole question will be found to be revolving round the vital necessity for building a new opera house in central London. In the meantime, however, two important queries by Lord Wittenham would certainly seem to be apropos. Is there actually room at the present moment for both these undertakings; and is the Covent Garden organization to be regarded in the light of an actual threat to the establishment of the Imperial League of Opera?

In regard to the league it has been pointed out that the 40,000 subscribers represent not £20,000 only, but an income of £20,000 for five years, "apart from some other resources not at present to be specified." Moreover, it means that 40,000 people are eager to buy their seats when the opera opens its doors and that a considerable portion of them can be counted on to renew their subscription when the five years are completed." Here is assuredly promise of a firm foundation for the building up of opera, but without mention (any more than the syndicate proffers) of a structure that shall constitute its permanent metropolitan home.

Secret Hope

Why is this essential part of the problem being shirked—at any rate for the time being? The answer to the question, in the belief of the present writer, lies in a secret hope, now cherished in certain influential quarters, that the new Parliament will ere long be induced to undertake the obvious duty of supplying the means for the State to erect the new National Opera House. That would be the only proper solution to the whole matter. It would put an end at one stroke to the long-standing disgrace of allowing London to be the only capital in Europe without a worthy opera house of its own; and, if accomplished now, would be done during an epoch of reconstruction that may never recur, when the requisite central site and the indispensable approaches can be secured under the most favorable and least costly conditions. It remains to be seen whether this great opportunity will be seized.

As these lines are being written a letter from Sir Thomas Beecham to the London Times makes the announcement that a fund of considerable proportion is being raised in connection with the Imperial League of Opera that will be available "for either promoting or participating in any scheme for the building of a new opera house." This is good news, but the feeling of most people here is that the task is a national one and should be wholly undertaken by the State.

Perennial Wagner

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE last two "days" of the Tetralogy have been worthy of the first two. "Siegfried" and the "Twilight of the Gods" were interpreted musically with unforgettable magnificence and vitality.

The anachronism of the decors still remains as paradoxical. But in these last pieces one suspects a desire voluntarily to cramp the motives purely exterior to the action. Behind the inevitable gauze curtain which gives the stage the atmosphere and lighting of an aquarium certain acts seem to be performed "à l'Italienne" with characters barely suggested in the shadows by a confused patch of color. Wotan is a cloak and a lance, Siegfried is a shining sword; Hagen, the beak of an eagle, a dark beard and a helmet of crows' wings. All these discreet indications placed in decors without depth, make one thing of those strange pictures with double background in which, behind a window, semirelief is added to the play of perspective.

It is evidently a solution for the audiences who consider it impossible to be seriously interested in these adventures of the gods and uncivilized heroes. But this solution is hybrid because it cannot be applied to the work as a whole. It is necessary every minute to light up the stage and detail the plot. And no more is needed to destroy the balance of the formula. The choice should be made between realism and illusion, and not mix them arbitrarily. We certainly want to give up anecdotal production, but then, it is useless to show us Mime breaking real eggs into a basin and pouring out milk to prepare Siegfried's repast. And the moral of this experience is that the cinematographic fairy element alone is capable of disentangling the Wagnerian producers, who are steeped in the Bayreuthian tradition which no longer answers the requirements of these days.

A Dazzling Cast

But that is a purely idealogical quarrel when it is a question of performances like these. For their musical perfection eclipses all the other elements of interest. This cast is really dazzling. After having amazed us in the part of Loge and in that of Siegmund, the extraordinary Kirchoff gave a marvelous interpretation, full of youth, strength and untamed ingenuousness, of the part of Siegfried. It is inconceivable that an artist can transform and adapt himself to such different uses with such mastery. And what conscientiousness in the use of vocal means put at the service of the music! What tenor possessing the brilliant notes that made the walls of the Théâtre das Champs Elysées tremble in the first act of the Valkyrie would, like him, have the heroism not to use them again on the following days because the part no longer required it?

Hoffmann, splendid Hunding and convincing Hagen, is not less admirable. What style, what vocal wealth, what stage bearing! His every gesture has breadth and his every inflexion carries. When he is on the stage one sees no one but him.

Seydel

The part of Mime is taken by Seydel who seems to have been born to portray this out-of-the-way character. It is no longer an actor who grimaces and throws himself into contortions to imitate the disquieting attraction of a dwarf. Seydel manages to bring to life under our eyes an authentic gnome, a sort of bearded "Bandar-Log." It is a "teratological" specimen of almost mathematical exactitude. And what an artist! What musical sureness, what articulation, what keeness in the phrasing!

Opposite him Gutmann offered an extraordinary Alberich. Splendid voice, alarming charm, lofty style. The quarrel of the two dwarfs before the Dragon's cave was "carried off" musically with astonishing movement, with a certainty of rhythm and accent which made of it a kind of tour de force. And who, then, could ever forget the somber majesty of the nocturnal scene where Gutmann and Hofmann reunited by the dialogue between Alberic and Hagen at the doors of Gunther's palace, mingle their two voices of brass, with a precision, a tact and intensity of expression that gives this scene an incomparable beauty of "musical material."

Mme. Larsen-Todsen

The feminine casting is perhaps less brilliant. But Mme. Larsen-Todsen, when she gets warmed up and animated, attains a moving pathos. And the voice of Margaret Clause is a splendor.

And then, there is Franz von Hoesslin and his supple, clear, persuasive orchestral interpretation with its strength without noise and its sweetness without coyness, its true "values" and instrumental balance. His Wagner is without heaviness or obscurity. With this orchestra of open skies, the voices are no more covered than at Bayreuth. And the soloists of Straram give the themes inimitable distinction and vivacity of colon. Whoever has not heard these model performances does not know what imperishable youth there is in Wagner's work.

For some years Eschyle has been a fashionable dramatic author. Musicians in particular seek his collaboration. M. Maurice Emmanuel has received from the hands of M. Theodore Reinach a poem exalting the lyrical despair of the Persians after the crushing of their fleet in the Salamine Straits. With a vocabulary that is noble but which contains redoubtable prosodic difficulties for his uncertain virtuosity, the author of this poem has developed his subject at rather too much length. This impression is aggravated by the laborious research for perpetual triolets of rhymes on which the author has visibly pondered as on a crossword puzzle.

An Elegy

Further, the division of this libretto comprises an evident monotony. Its three acts have the same subject: in the first scene, we are witness of the despair of the vanquished Persians and of that of their Queen; in the second, we are shown a funeral service and the grief of Darius mingling his sorrow with that of his people; in the third, we are invited to mourn anew in the company of the Queen and the people, who unite their lamentations to those of Xerxes who is overwhelmed by his defeat. This work is not so much a tragedy as an elegy, a cantata upon the fall of Xerxes' empire.

Under these circumstances, one understands what difficulties the composer had to overcome and I thought it only fair to underline them to bring out his merit more clearly.

Maurice Emmanuel's score is indeed of moving nobility and his second act in particular, is a kind of masterpiece. M. Maurice Emmanuel suffers from a singular misunderstanding in the history of contemporary music. He is a composer crushed under his fame as a historian. The public, whom the convenient process of specialization always pleases, voluntarily practices the technique of simple classifications. Having observed once for all that M. Maurice Emmanuel, the eminent professor of musical history at the Conservatoire, was a pillar of pedagogy, everyone decided to see in him a prince of erudition and considered it impossible to place two crowns upon his head.

When he concerns himself with writing music, they wish to see in it no more than the sport of a clever archivist, relaxing from his labors by giving us some booky examples of the Lydian, Dorian or hypo-Dorian modes. There is nothing less dogmatic and less academic than the music of Maurice Emmanuel who has, let us not forget, written melodies, five sonatas, a trio, a sextet, a symphony, a quartet, an overture for a story, Anacreontic odes and delicious "Chansons bourguignonnes" in which he has with very supple musicality made use of the three major and the three minor modes of our old French minstrels.

Let us also remember that he has composed two successive scores on "Prometheus." Do not therefore be surprised, under these circumstances, at the sureness of touch revealed by his overture to "Salamine" which evokes the descent of the Barbarians upon Greece, its majestic choruses of the first and last acts and above all that magnificent second scene the atmosphere of which will certainly survive all these theatrical performances.

Tricks in Speaker Mounting

PRODUCING radio receivers and speakers that reproduce with fidelity all the instruments in an orchestra involves the art of the cabinet engineer, too, these days. So sopranos are getting a fair break in the competition for radio popularity, and those deep, hollow echoes which marred reception are eliminated through the skill of the acoustical wizard.

Any normal ear can readily determine the difference between radio reception with the use of a specially devised cabinet and with an ordinary type of furniture.

This is a subject about which little has been said and the general public is unfamiliar with the strides made in cabinet design for radio use.

When a loudspeaker is placed in an enclosure or chamber such as the usual speaker compartment of a console cabinet, it sets up sound waves in the enclosure, just as it does in front of its baffle, explains a Fada engineering bulletin. Every chamber has a natural period or resonant frequency, between 100 cycles and 200 cycles in the average radio cabinet, such that when the loudspeaker produces notes of this frequency, the air in the chamber responds much more readily than under normal conditions and continues to vibrate even after the vibrations of the loudspeaker has ceased. These sustained vibrations may continue for several seconds in aggravated cases.

The result is that the walls of the cabinet are set in vibration and the loudspeaker itself may be driven at the resonant frequency for a noticeable period after the note should have ceased. This produces an overemphasized note (of the resonant frequency) and a distinct hangover. Both tend to produce the familiar boomy rain-barrel sounds so common to this type of device.

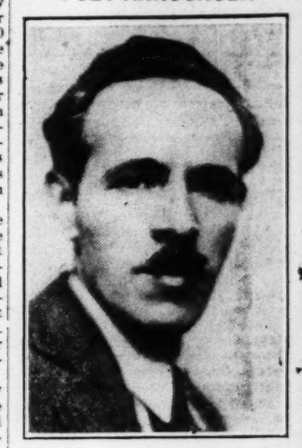
In addition the radio receiver may be vibrated due to propagation of the sound through the cabinet walls and panels or through the receiver compartment being set into vibration directly by the air of the resonant loudspeaker chamber. This causes the receiver to show microphonic tendencies which augment the effect already mentioned. While the receiver may not have a sustained microphonic howl, it will tend to reproduce the resonant note after the signal itself has ceased. That such effects are detrimental to faithful reproduction goes without saying.

There are a number of simple methods of remedying or even preventing such a condition by proper construction of the cabinet itself. It is just as essential to "engineer" the cabinet as the loudspeaker or receiver.

For example, vibrating members such as shelves, etc., may be vented, holes of considerable area may be inserted in the floor walls and back of the cabinet. Sound vibrations in the panels and cabinet walls may be reduced to a negligible degree by shock mounting the loudspeaker. The grille opening for the loudspeaker may be larger than the opening of the loudspeaker itself, the space between speaker and edge of grille being closed by a baffle board. The baffle board may be made of material which does not already conduct sound. Finally, the cabinet itself may be of sturdy and rugged construction, so that no one part will tend to vibrate independently of the whole structure.

The actual value of acoustic engineering principles applied to cabinet construction can be readily realized when identical receivers and loudspeakers are placed in two similar cabinets, one of which has been treated as described and the other constructed in the usual manner.

POET-ANNOUNCER



DAVID ROSS

DAVID ROSS, one of the newer announcers for the Columbia Broadcasting System, has not only a radiocasting, but a theatrical and literary background. Mr. Ross is the author of a group of poems which appeared in the American Caravan and he has written extensively for other anthologies. One of his most important poetic contributions appeared in "This Quarter," an American magazine published in Europe, and others have found light in Alfred Kreymborg's magazine known as "The Broom." At the present time he is also running a series of humorous dialogues in the DAC News (Detroit Athletic News), in what he calls Bronxial English; these are along the line of the Milt Gross idea, although Mr. Ross conceived his characters before the author of "Nize Baby" produced his writings.

In his announcing work, Mr. Ross tends toward the more serious aspect of life, and is perhaps best known for his beautiful introductions of the C. B. S. feature, "Arabesque," in which he always recites the prologue and epilogue. He is also an announcer for several "commercials," and occasionally appears in humorous vein on the Nit Wit Hour. Recently he was presented with a medal on this hour, and the result was said to have been most amusing.

He was recently sent to Cleveland as a representative announcer from the C. B. S. for the Cleveland Plain Dealer radio festival. Prior to his affiliation with Columbia he was announcer at WGBS, New York City. He has appeared in drama and vaudeville with several well-known theatrical stars, has written literary "blurbs" for book jackets, and was also one time superintendent of an orphan asylum.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 25

Recitalist

Rebekah Beam, contralto (WJZ), 7:15 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Fancies" (Coward—WEAF Chain). Inarticulate perhaps other than by music. 7:30 p. m.

Erva Giles, soprano; Singing Violins; Concert Orchestra, direction Frank Black (Seiberling—WEAF Chain). In absence of Revelers on European tour, these units will carry on. Miss Giles does two difficult colouras—"Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto," and "Voices of Spring." 9 p. m.

Buffalo Civic Symphony Orchestra, Herbert Straub, conductor; soloist (CBS and CNR stations). From Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" to selections from a current Broadway show. 9:30 p. m.

Concert Bureau Hour (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Announcers McNamee and Cross, Erva Giles and Devora Nadworney in solo and combination. 10:30 p. m.

"The Voice of Columbia" (CBS). Soloists, quartet and orchestra covering a wide range of music. 10:30 p. m.

Slumber Hour (KGO, KPO, KFI). Harold Spaulding, tenor soloist. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7 p. m.

Orchestral Music

Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Maxwell—WJZ Chain). From Schumann to Berlin. 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Among others, Gaunes's waltz in praise of golden hair—"Valse des Blondes." 11 p. m.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Musically descriptive Paris from tourist angle—Versailles, the Opera, and Hill of Montmarte. 7:30 p. m.

Characteristic

"Around the World With Libby—China" (Libby—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Antipodal China. Luxury and direst poverty. Thronged cities and remote deserts. Soloists, a native singer and orchestra. Closing "Pell Street" of Emerson Whithorne is Chinaman sitting on door step in Chinese quarter reminiscing on snow-clad hills of China. 10:30 p. m.

Financial Advice

"Old Counsellor"; Andy Sannella, conductor (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Public interest is growing beyond stocks and bonds. Old Counsellor will touch on financial matters of current interest. 10 p. m.

Talk

Richard Washburn Child (WJZ Chain). Former ambassador to Italy, author and political economist. Discussing "The Woman of It" with reference to politics, using as a basis a challenging book written by Clare Ogden Davis, former secretary of Mrs. Miriam Ferguson one-time governor of Texas. 7 p. m.

Sketches

"Historic Trials—Lady Jane Gray" (WEAF Chain). A political pawn in English history. 9:30 p. m.

Memory Lane (KGW, KGO). 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra (United Reproducers—WJZ Chain). 7:30 p. m.

Jack Shilkret's orchestra (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Trio of men's voices and piano duo assisting. 8 p. m.

Richard Maxwell, tenor (Veedol—WJZ chain). He sings "Pagan Love Song," a very weak sister to Ramon Novarro's current vehicle. 9 p. m.

Mid-Week Program (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). Selections from Shubert's a la Schubert "Music in May." 10 p. m.

Max Dolin and his orchestra (United Reproducers — NBC Pacific, KSL, KOA). 8:30 p. m.

Musical Musketeers (KGO, KPO). Directed by Walter Beban, saxophonist. 11 p. m.

The Listener Speaks

THE best offerings of eastern radio studios had been finding their way to the Pacific coast for some time as the networks crossed the mountains, before connections were reversed and the musical culture of the West was reflected back to listeners on the Atlantic seaboard. One of the best programs originating in the San Francisco studios of the NBC and distributed by WJZ and associated stations in the East is the Pacific Little Symphony concert, which is heard each Friday at 4 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

The music provided by this organization under the direction of Charles Hart, is much more than an echo of similar radiocasts in the East. It has real individuality of its own. A prominent characteristic is the feeling of vitality and verve with which it is filled. Perhaps the fact that it is actually the middle of an invigorating California day as they are playing, accounts for some of the energy with which the artists all seem to be animated! Chopin's "Polonaise Militaire," with which the last radiocast closed, was a fine example of the effect of this well-directed force.

Another program notable for an effect of clean-cut energy is that offered through the WJZ chain at 8:30 by the Gillette Blades. Only one thing could add to the effectiveness of this presentation perhaps, and that would be the scheduling of the Ingram Shavers immediately before it—for what is the best of blades without soap?

The most attractive part of a program which was all attractive enough last time, was a selection of the very "catchy" tunes in "The Little Show." This and the more languorous "Tango in D" by Albeniz were featured by the orchestra. The trio, who, we should like to be told, cultivated their art while singing joyfully in the bathroom at the end of satisfactory shaves, sang a group of college songs with great gusto. In conclusion two pianos, played by Frank Banta and Milton Rettenberg, resounded to the lively measures of "Oh Gee, Oh, Joy," from "Rosalie."

In the middle of the period Graham McNamee discoursed concisely upon events of the week in the world of sport. He also drew attention to the fact that women are fast catching up with men in enthusiasm and skill in many athletic activities.

D. M.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Poets and Midsummer's Eve

"And on the tawny sands and shelves
Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves."
—J. Milton.

I WAS thinking the other day, after reading the poetry of Charles M. Doughty, how strange it is that this famed traveler and erudite man of letters should have given so much space in his verse to those old, old friends of ours—the fairies. Even Chaucer thought them antiquated and made his Wife of Bath declare:

"Now can no man see none elves mo";

while, as far back as the sixteenth century, Richard Corbet, who was Bishop of Oxford and should have known, wrote the lines:

"Farewell, rewards and fairies";

as a last lamentation for the pretty fays whom he imagined to have departed forever from English heaths and mountainsides and farmhouses.

Yet now, in this twentieth century, you may sit in your garden on midsummer eve and read in such a learned modern poem as "Mansoul" how elfin councilors led King Oberon forth, how faerie-folk go riding on the napes of butterflies:

"And rein them, at their pleasure, as their steeds";

how the fay maidens mount:

"By ladders, unto cobweb cables stretcht
Taut, and well stayed, twixt blue-spined thistle-tops";

together with many other pretty conceits. Even in Doughty's patriotic plays, from an atmosphere of watchfulness and midnight alarm, the onlooker is snatched away to attend a fairy wedding and delightsome frolic in the greenwood, where:

"on hoar roots
All guarled and knotty, of an antique oak . . .
Crowned some with plighted frets of violets sweet;
Other with flower-cups many-hewed had dight
Their locks of gold; the gentle fairies sate
All in their watchet cloaks: were dainty mats
Spread under them, of dwarve-wives rushen work;
And primroses were strewn before their feet."

It would seem a far cry from the cliffs of East Anglia or the rocks of Cambria in 1913 to that ancient world of pretty fantasy-Faerie; but, apparently, it was not so to this poet. Indeed, had one said to him: "Mr. Doughty, how can you possibly admire such childish things as fairies? They are but grandmames' tales," he would certainly have retorted, in words resembling those which he has put into the mouth of one of his soldier characters:

"Unkind! Like honest mirth, may fay-tales serve
To ease.

Doughty was, of course, in good company when he thus associated the pageantry of fairyland with English literature; for, more than any other, save that of Greece, it is enriched by pictures of the land of fantasy and glamour. In mixing scenes from "Faerie" with his graver matter, he was but following in the footsteps of such masters as Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton and Ben Jonson, who had all done the same. Learned Ben Jonson seems to have been so especially in love with bright imaginings concerning elfland that we might say of him as he of his "Sad Shepherd":

"Many times he had been seen
With the fairies on the green
And to them his pipe did sound
While they danced in a round,
Mickle solace would they make him
And at midnight often wake him
And convey him from his room
To a field of yellow broom
Or into the meadows where
Mints perfume the gentle air.

So that, although we today may only be able to return to elfland by an effort of the imagination, we ought to remember, especially on Midsummer Eve, that "we could not blot out from English poetry its visions of the fairy world" without a sense of irreparable loss, since "our poets have brought back from that mysterious realm of unfading beauty treasures of exquistie and enduring charm." If we have not forgotten Titania and Oberon, Ariel and Puck or any other of those pretty children of our childhood and would, now and then, give ourselves the artistic joy of returning to their sweet abode—Fairyland (thinking of it as little Joan of Arc thought when she sat beside the Fontaine aux fées or under the Fairy tree in the forest near Domrémy; or as little Will Shakespeare thought when being brought home through the old woods of Arden by moonlight)—we can always find our way there by opening our English poets.

For, starting far back, with Gerald of Wales, who wrote down the pretty story of Elidorus, the truant schoolboy who discovered the doorway that led underground into the fairy Utopia; coming on to Gower, who tells how the King of Armenia's daughter met a company of "the fairy" riding on fair white ambulande horses all clad very magnificently in white and blue and wearing crowns on their heads; and then continuing our studies by rereading The Tempest, A Midsummer-Night's Dream, Comus, the Tale of True Thomas, who lay on Huntliebank, Kilmeny; and ending maybe with Queen Titania's lovely lament as recorded in one of the best of fairy poems—Thomas Hood's Midsummer Fairies: we shall find many a charming vision of that idyllic kingdom ruled over by herself and gentle Oberon.

Supposed to have been speaking in 1830, Hood depicted his Titania as rather mournful about the future of the fairies. It is pleasant, therefore, to remember that her misgivings were not justified, but that the poets came nobly to the rescue. Right down to our own day the children and the childlike still willingly lend their ears to accounts of the woods of Babylon, where she and her royal spouse, the golden-visaged little King, ride out on milk-white steeds down magic glades lit by the moon and carpeted with wildling hyacinths. They still like to see the green rings in the pasture where "two by two and three by three," the elfin courtiers are supposed to dance and play when none are there to see.

Reading our quite modern authors—Kipling, Mary Webb, Barrie, it is pleasant to come upon the old, old theme and find Puck, Ariel and the sweet flower elves who live down in cowslip bells or up in foxglove heights remembered: to find poets like Mr. de la Mare still devoted to the sweet fantasies of that imaginary kingdom, who will tell us how they have seen

"the fairies in a ring
Sing as they tripped a lilting round."

Indeed, it was not always fairy gold which attracted the poets, but the haunts of the fairies—the hidden primrose dells of England, her tangled forests of old oaks, her tumbling streams, broom groves, her cowslip meadows, upland pastures, dimpled brooks, the green bank where the wild thyme grows, the fountain-brim. All these beauteous places, as well as the yellow sands of which Shakespeare sang so sweetly, being not only associated with legends of "Faerie," but also of the very stuff out of which to make patriotic poetry.

It was from this point of view, one feels confident, that Doughty valued the fairies and found delight in fitting elfin mythology into even so erudite a work as "Dawn in Britain"—an epic poem in seven volumes. Like Shakespeare, his affection for "that dear, dear isle" made him dream about her woods and dells, peopling them with airy inhabitants. Nor could the traveler who must visit Britain in imagination only, do better than wrap himself in the cloak of invisibility, to take a walk in company with any of the poets who have loved Fairyland.

G. T.

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On Being Directed

Their journeyings over roads well marked by signposts and route numbers brought them at length to the intersection of four roads. One to the left went straight into the cool shade of dense woods. Ferns with other shade and moisture-loving plants grew rank and tall beside a rivulet which trickled and tinkled over moss-covered stones by the roadside. Yes, they wanted to take that road, but—did it lead to their destination? What of the road to their right? That worried its way up a dusty hill where the source of the little stream evidently lay. Back of them was the road over which they had just traveled. Ahead, an uninteresting but smooth and broad highway. The landscape was guiltless of signpost or route number. They knew that there must lie between them and their desired haven some fifty miles of travel, and they wished to take the most direct route.

They discovered a man walking slowly out of the shadows on the road at their left. They judged him to be a native of the locality and thought that he must be a lover of the fields and woods, for he carried a heavy stick which he had evidently chosen as much for the silvery beauty of its bark as for its usefulness as a staff. Over his shoulder was slung a botanist's case. Surely he would be able to direct them.

He approached with an air of interest and curiosity. His quaint "How be you, neighbor?" before they had a chance to speak quite won their hearts, and they asked him their question.

He was friendly and loquacious. He wished to know whence they had come and whither they were going. To name the next town through which they expected to pass was not sufficient information; he would have the ultimate destination toward which they aimed, and would doubtless have welcomed the why, how and where of all their journey.

Certainly he could tell them all about the roads thereabouts, which he proceeded to do, taking them, in his eagerness to be helpful, over the entire fifty miles which they were to cover. They were to go straight ahead for a spell, maybe a mile, perhaps more, where there would be a turn to the right; well, they were not to take that. Pretty soon they would see a turn to the left which would take them through a covered bridge; avoid that. When they reached Silas Brown's place they would know it because the buildings were so well kept up; there they would turn to the right and go through the town. And so on and on.

They enjoyed the monologue of their friend from the woods. They left him with but one definite direction in their thoughts: they were to go straight ahead on the uninteresting highway.

Soon signposts appeared again, and they drove blissfully on until they saw a sign bearing the name of the town through which they expected to pass very soon, and, much to their surprise and discomfiture, the arrow pointed directly back to the road over which they had just come.

A man riding on a load of the sweetest-scented hay ever harvested approached, and again they asked for assistance. His reply remains in their memory as the classic of their journey:

"Yes, B— is straight ahead of you. You're goin' all right. We got that sign up on the wrong side of the road, but we didn't bother to change it 'cause we thought everybody'd know."

Saturday evening found them in a little hamlet. Here they attended church the next morning and heard the village parson preach on the theme, "Turn to the right and keep straight ahead."

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Delphiniums. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by M. T. Hamblin Smith.

"DELPHINIUMS" is a highly decorative print, and brings to the beholder a whiff from a happy sunlit garden. The two butterflies, deftly placed and equally deftly designed in their capricious flight, give animation to the picture and are a means of introducing new, gay colors into the scheme. The whole print is a charming tribute to the glory of summer. For glorious and effective color the Delphinium holds a prominent position among garden flowers, with its long heads of blue in all shades, from azure to rich purple and metallic violet. All this wealth of lovely hues must be left to the memory and the imagination of the reader, but Mrs. Hamblin Smith's print conveys an excellent idea of the form peculiar to this handsome flower, and the finely designed shape of its leaves. It is a very striking and exhilarating print and the artist has that light suggestive touch, which makes so much of her work attractive, a lightness which is to be found both in design, in execution and in color. She has, for instance, some green tones which in their fresh directness are full of spontaneous beauty and conviction. She is, in fact, very personal in all her prints and evidently works out her end in view along paths of her own making.

The Lagoon of On

The journey from Orange Walk to Honey Camp is not a great one, yet one feels that one is suddenly precipitated by it from comparative civilization into the heart of nature, for but a short time ago the camp was an uninhabited, unvisited stretch of virgin bush, swamp, and lagoon. The camp . . . is situated on a high bank overlooking a beautiful greenish blue lagoon, dotted with tree and reed-covered islands, varying from a few yards in circumference to several acres in extent. It is surrounded by reeds and saw-grass, and broken at intervals by what look like sandy bays. . . .

While the men were excavating in the mounds in the corn plantation, I set out in a small dugout to explore the lagoon. It is a still, mysterious body of water, pale sea-green round the edges, where it is only a few feet deep, but of a dark laurel-green toward the centre, where the depth reaches thirty or forty feet. The wooded islands are raised in the centre to a height of eight to ten feet, but flat and marshy round the edges, which are fringed with reeds and saw-grass, and buttonwood, while the centres carry large trees, as sapote, yaxnic, palma real, breadnut, and catnip, covered for the most part with great clusters of gorgeous orchids and air-plants, with the result that the isles appear like dark green jewels in pale, sea-green settings, the little reed-covered islands being of grass-green, set in the dark green of the central area. When the sun strikes the lagoon obliquely, these various shades of green produce a most wonderful and beautiful effect, while drifting clouds, by throwing part of the scene in shadow, momentarily vary the shades of green in the most extraordinary manner.

The lagoon is called Laguna de On (Onha in Maya) or the Lake of the Alligator Pear; whether because at one time, alligator pear-trees flourished on its banks, or because it somewhat resembles an alligator pear cut in half, it is now impossible to say. All around the shores are small stone wharves, evidently erected by the ancient inhabitants at various settlements for the accommodation of the dug-outs. . . .

Towards the north extremity, at the end of the little plateau, was discovered an oblong space ten feet by six feet, roughly paved with large stones, amongst which, covered only by a thin layer of vegetal mould which had accumulated from decaying vegetation during the centuries, was found a great collection of offerings, left there by the ancient inhabitants.

These included . . . obsidian knives and cores, jade beads, pieces of polished jade, a copper bell, fragments of a great number of pottery incense-burners, with the figure of the god in appliqué decorating their outer surfaces, fragments of pottery vessels of every conceivable shape and size, and a small three-legged pot filled with jade and shell beads. . . .

There seemed to brood over these sacred isles of the Lagoon of On an air of silence and secretiveness, an air of something concealed, something held back from us of the mystery which hangs over the closing scenes of that wonderful Maya civilization, which, long past its apogee at the coming of Columbus, was extinguished like a candle in a hurricane after the arrival of the first Spaniards in the Maya area. Round the now silent, uninhabited shores of On there must, judging from the number of mound groups and wharves, at one time have existed many prosperous settlements, while the now deserted waters were probably covered by fleets of dug-outs, carrying passengers and merchandise from one to the other. Now all is silence and desolation. Yet this must have been, and indeed is today, an exceedingly pleasant place wherein to dwell. . . .

At the Old Empire sites, with their great temples, palaces, and monoliths, abandoned from one to two thousand years ago, where every perishable object left by the former inhabitants has vanished ages since, one gets an impression of immense antiquity; here on On, where, probably less than two centuries ago, the last phase of the great Maya civilization was drawing to its close, one seems to come in closer contact with this vanished race, and to obtain a clearer insight into their manners and customs.—THOMAS GANN, in "Maya Cities, A Record of Exploration and Adventure in Middle America."

Freude

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER Bibel finden wir oft das Gebot, daß wir uns freuen sollen. Ein näheres Betrachten dieses Gebots und dessen, was Freude bedeutet, gibt uns viel zu denken. Durch die ganze Bibel hindurch wird großer Wert auf die Freude gelegt, besonders im Zusammenhang mit den Verheissungen Gottes an Sein Volk. So notwendig wie der Regen für das Aufgehen des gesäten Samens ist die Freude für das Wachstum und Gedeihen der Menschen. Der Prophet Joel schreibt: „So steht der Weinstock auch jämmerlich und der Feigenbaum kläglich; dazu die Granatbäume, Palmbäume, Apfelbäume und alle Bäume auf dem Felde sind verdorret; denn die Freude der Menschen ist zum Jammer geworden". Hieraus sehen wir klar, daß Mangel an Freude Mangel an Lebensbedürfnissen zur Folge hat, während wir oft glauben, wir müßten weltlichen Besitz erlangen, um uns freuen zu können.

Wie können wir Freude erlangen, wenn sie uns scheinbar fehlt? In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 304) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Folgendes ist die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft: die göttliche Liebe kann ihrer Offenbarwerdung oder ihres Gegenstandes nicht beraubt werden; Freude kann nicht in Leid verwandelt werden, denn Leid ist nicht der Herr der Freude; Gutes kann niemals Böses hervorbringen, Materie kann niemals Gemüt hervorbringen, noch kann Leben im Tode enden". Im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft betrachtet sehen wir, daß Freude, da sie eine Eigenschaft Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts ist, nicht etwas ist, was uns genommen werden kann; sie ist dauernd. Jesus sagte: „Eure Freude soll niemand von euch nehmen". Kein widriger Umstand kann uns die Freude rauben; denn Freude ist Gottes Gabe, womit wir an unsere Aufgaben und Prüfungen siegesgewiß herantreten können.

In der Bibel lesen wir, daß der wirkliche Mensch zu Gottes Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen ist, und die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, wie wir diese geistige Tatsache beweisen können. Da Freude eine geistige Eigenschaft ist, muß sie der Mensch als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis immer widerspiegeln. Wir müssen diese Tatsache erkennen und des Menschen köstliches Erbe der Freude beanspruchen. Mangel an Freude ist Mangel an Gotteserkenntnis und bedeutet, daß wir uns in Finsternis und Unwissenheit darüber befinden, was es heißt, Sein Kind sein. Anstatt auf etwas Weltliches zu warten, um sich darüber zu freuen, können wir mit Mrs. Eddy in ihrem Gedicht „Weide meine Schafe" (Gedichte, S. 14) sagen lernen:

„Froh will ich folgen, gehst du mir voran,
Auf rauhem, steinigem Pfade".

Die Bibel versichert uns, daß Gott gut ist; daß Er Seine Kinder liebt und für sie sorgt; daß Er allezeit bei ihnen ist. Bedeutet dieses Wissen nicht Freude? Freude läßt uns an den Verheißungen der Bibel festhalten und die Wahrheit ihrer Behauptungen beweisen; denn Freude bedeutet, daß wir glauben. Sie ist der Beweis unseres Glaubens. Sie öffnet für den Empfang des verheißenen Guten die Tür.

Scheint uns Mißgeschick zu begegnen und zu versuchen, uns unsere Freude zu rauben, so müssen wir sie festhalten, müssen die Freude als unsere Gabe von der göttlichen Liebe ganz bestimmt beanspruchen und wissen, daß die Kinder Gottes durch nichts der Freude beraubt werden können. Durch geduldiges Bemühen werden wir beweisen, daß Freude Herr über die Sorge ist. Dies kann zuweilen schwierig scheinen, wenn Selbstbedauern sich einschleicht, oder das Verlangen nach Mitleid von unseren Mitmenschen hindert uns an der vollkommenen Wahrnehmung dieser göttlichen Eigenschaft und vereitelt vorübergehend unsern Beweis der Freude. Wir dürfen nicht vergessen, daß wir mit unaussprechlicher Freude zu unserem Vater-Mutter Gott aufblicken müssen, um das liebevolle Gebot vernehmen zu können: „Freuet euch in dem Herrn allewege! Und abermals sage ich: Freuet euch!"

Wahres Glück hängt nicht von äußeren Ursachen und Bekundungen ab. Wäre dem so, dann wäre das Glück dem Verlust und Verfall preisgegeben. Wahre Freude ist in dem Verständnis Gottes zu finden, und dieses Verständnis bringt die Verwirklichung und den Beweis der Gesundheit, des Friedens und der Fülle alles Guten mit sich. Eine freudlose Seelenverfassung ist unfruchtbar. Wie der Weinstock und die Bäume, die Joel beschreibt, ist sie vertrocknet und verwelkt. Wenn wir also vergessen, freudig zu sein, und es bei dem Glauben bewenden lassen, die Sonne sei hinter einer Wolke und alles sei kalt und grau, dann wollen wir einige der herrlichen Verheißungen der Bibel betrachten und beten, daß das Verständnis Gottes unser Bewußtsein durchflute und uns das Sonnenlicht der Wahrheit und die lebendigen, lebenspendenden Strahlen geistiger Freude bringe.

Four Mediums

Morning is like a water color, spilled
In clean, clear washes on an open page
By a bold hand, not neat or overskilled,
But with a fine contempt for tutorage
And all its learned saws. A richer brush
Masses Noon's heavy foliage, boldly wields
The summer's burning palette, paints the hush
And slumber of deep shadows on the fields.

Evening to pastel gentleness is dimmed;
Her colors swoop exultant in the west,
Like a great bird released from torrid bars.
And lastly Night, in black and sepia limned,
Darkening the leaves and flowers into rest,
Etches her stillness on a host of stars.

DIANA CARROLL.

Grandsire

Grandsire Squirrel Gray
Is a millionaire of nuts;
And when the snow begins to blow,
His castle door he shuts.
Behind that door, they say,
Lord of the hollow tree,
He dwells in the dark, a patriarch
With all his family,—
Shadow-Tail and Leafy-Veil,
Bead-Eyes, Cracker, Hash,
Treetop-Leaper, Treasure-Keeper,
Crunch-in-a-Crotch and Plush.
The oak is mother-of-pearl,
Frosted on trunk and limb,
An icy trapeze for the chickadees,
But what is that to him?
So his tail has room to curl
Up over his furry back,
And his hickories last till winter's past,
What may a squirrel lack?

—From "Fairy Gold Poems," by KATHARINE LEE BATES.

Joy

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE command to rejoice is frequently found in the Bible; and the study of these commands and of the meaning of joy furnishes much food for thought. Throughout the Bible great importance is laid upon joy, especially in connection with the promises of God to His people. As necessary as rain to the bringing forth of the seed planted in the earth, is joy to the growth and prosperity of mankind. The prophet Joel writes, "The vine is dried up, and the fig tree languisheth; the pomegranate tree, the palm tree also, and the apple tree, even all the trees of the field, are withered: because joy is withered away from the sons of men." Here it is clearly shown that lack of joy results in lack of the necessaries of life; whereas, we frequently think we must gain material possessions before we can realize joy.

If we seem to lack joy, how can we obtain it? In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 304), "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy; that good can never produce evil; that matter can never produce mind nor life result in death." Viewed in the light of Christian Science, we see that joy, being a quality of God, divine Mind, is not something which can be taken away. It is permanent. Jesus said, "Your joy no man taketh from you." No adverse circumstance can deprive us of joy; rather is joy God's gift, with which we can go forth victoriously to meet our problems and our trials.

The Bible tells us that the real man is made in God's image and likeness; and Christian Science teaches us how to demonstrate this spiritual fact. Since joy is a spiritual quality, man as God's image and likeness must always reflect it. We need to recognize this fact and claim man's precious inheritance of joy. To lack joy is to lack the understanding of God, and to be in darkness and ignorance of what it means to be His child. Instead of waiting for some material thing to make us glad, we may learn to say, as Mrs. Eddy declares in her poem "Feed my Sheep" (Poems, p. 14),

"I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

We have the Bible assurances that God is good, that He loves His children and cares for them, and that He is with them at all times. Does not this knowledge bring rejoicing? It is joy which enables us to lay hold upon the promises of the Bible and to prove the truth of its statements, because joy means that we believe; it is the proof of our faith. It opens the door for the reception of the good that is promised.

When adversity seems to be facing us and trying to rob us of our joy, we need to hold fast to it, definitely to claim joy as our gift from divine Love, and to know that nothing can take it from God's children. By patient effort we shall prove joy to be the master of sorrow. This may sometimes seem difficult, because self-pity creeps in, or else a longing for sympathy from our fellows hinders the perfect discernment of this divine quality, so for the time preventing our demonstration of joy. We need to remember that we must look up to our Father-Mother God with joy unspeakable, in order that we may hear the loving command, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice."

True happiness is not dependent upon so-called material causes and manifestations. If it were, happiness would be subject to loss and decay. It is in the understanding of God that true joy lies; and with this understanding come the realization and demonstration of health, peace, and the abundance of every good thing. A joyless mentality is barren. Like the vine and the trees described by Joel, it is dried up and withered. So, if we are forgetting to be joyful, sitting down under the belief that the sun has gone under a cloud and everything is cold and gray, let us take some of these beautiful promises of the Bible and pray that the understanding of God may flood our consciousness and bring with it the sunlight of Truth and the living, vitalizing rays of spiritual joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Song

I must sing, I must sing!
I have seen a lovely thing,
Glad am I!
Two white kids and a tiny boy,
Suit of blue to match the sky,
Baby kids all creamy-white,
Playing in the morning light;
Come, oh come!
Share with me this happy thing,
Come and sing, come and sing!

UNA R. LIAS.

Persuasion in a Garden

On the rose-trees, the buds of the autumn flowering sway at the touch of the soft breeze, and in the leafy heights of the mimosas and limes innumerable birds are engaged in a lively contest of trills and warbles, jubilant at the security of this oasis of the air, where they are safe from the eagles and hawks that seek their prey by daylight . . . but that are now perched sleeping in their eeries in that gigantic red fortification wall yonder—the Maritime Alps. The fish swim restlessly about in the sun-illumined water seeming to pursue their own shadows as they glide through the green-gold depths of the pools. The murmuring fountains are tossing into the air cascades of lucent pearls. Along the edges of the dark green fan-shaped leaves that spread from banana and palm drops of dew are still gleaming. And all this shining verdure, all these different aspects of a nature, as childlike as dawn, keep asking me in chorus:

"Why are you going away?"

"Aren't you happy here with us?"

By way of answer I turn my eyes toward the violet sea that lies quivering, beyond the smooth columns of the tree trunks, under the showering darts of the sun.

Voices murmur persistently around me, voices from the air, from the water, from the plants nearby; and though each has something different to say, they all blend and become as one, like the themes of a symphony.

"Stay here with us," urges the murmurous orchestra of the garden. "You are going to miss all our flowers and fruits and the sweet afternoons of autumn, and the serene enlightened companionship of your books. You know that the tropical banana tree consents to bear in only a few parts of Europe. Look at the great bunches of this fruit that have ripened here for you, in this sunny spot between mountain and sea. They will dangle in vain from the bough, or others will eat all those green crescents when they have turned to gold, as the sun slowly ripens their flesh to the sweetness of honey.

"Even now the sheaths of Camelia buds, no longer able to contain all the lambent colors within them, are on the point of bursting open. Soon they will be pushed aside to make way for these scentless flowers, as dazzling in the majestic beauty as goddesses whose lips have never learnt to smile. But you will not witness this miraculous flowering, and the spectacle that has been preparing for you during the whole year will pass, unseen by you.

"The winter festivities that all happy people attend, Nice with its carnival, and Monte Carlo with its operas, concerts, and regattas, its balls in hotels vast as the palaces of legend, its battles royal fought with flowers—you are to abandon all this!

"And are you really going to give up those pleasant twilight hours in your library—when the light, filtering down through the dense leaves, takes on the green tints of the sea depths, and, in order still to see the words of the book you are reading, you have to draw close to the window where almost invisible wire screens slightly soften the outlines of everything beyond them, admitting the perfumed breeze.

"Why are you going away?

"What is this restlessness that is driving you toward the unknown, and making you turn back on the smiling peace we bestow upon you?"

A long silence. . . . Little by little the sounds in the garden cease, hushed by the oppressive heat of the sun, riding high by now. The figure on the bench is silent too.

. . . And now "All aboard!"—BLASCO IBANEZ, in "A Novelist's Tour of the World."

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Fruit Trees Patterned Against French Walls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Paris

SUMMER is here and springtime is over, but do you remember the winding road from Saint-Germain to Mantes; how the soft slopes were acred off in patches of snow-blossoming pear trees? Do you recall, too, the high walls in some parts against which the pear trees were trained in fanciful patterns? Even the free trees were given special forms.

Perhaps if you did not journey through this valley at that time, you visited other gardens in France. There was, of course, the great square-walled old garden of Mme. de M— above the Chevreuses hollow. The fruit trees were trained these many years to lean against the stone, absorb the warm sunshine, and shed pears or peaches, or quinces. All through France you can find such gardens. Along the Seine, for example, a little way out of Troyes, and on the road to Dijon, you come to St. Parrès-lès-Vaudes.

M. Alban Comte has a garden in St. Parrès-lès-Vaudes worth going many miles to see. A finely trained peach tree spreads itself over 11 square meters of wall. A magnificent pear tree, 50 years old, has two huge arms from which rise at regular intervals vertical branches. From tip to tip the distance measures about 10 meters (or yards). Another peach tree, planted in 1906, is against the house, and its three vertical branches are so spaced as to allow the blinds of the two windows to be thrown open. The total length is seven meters, and the height four meters. M. Jacques Peyrot, writing in Le Matin, told of the remarkable pear tree of which a photograph is reproduced here, and which he estimates to be more than 50 years old.

A High Art in France

This training of pear trees is a high art in France. There is a school in the "potager du Roi" at Versailles —in the fruit and vegetable garden of the former kings of France. But one need not search out these exceptional places to find the beautifully trained trees, for almost wherever high walls exist, or pears or peaches are grown in quantities, you will observe the varying designs given the branches. An expert, signing his articles "C. B.," told in l'Ami du Peuple in the beginning of the year the full secrets of this cultivation. It appears that there are infinite variations possible depending on the scale used of two, three, four, five, or more main branches.

France is not the only country, by any means, where fruit trees are given decorative patterns. In the Technical Museum of Vienna, for instance, you will find among the garden implements section several hay rakes or pitchforks cut from fruit trees. The three prongs and long arm are of one piece and absolutely symmetrical. The preservation of this symmetry—which distinguishes the French fruit-tree artists—is a matter of considerable pride and patience. The secret is to train the young branches neither too rapidly nor too slowly and to prune first on one side and then on the other. It is also an interesting fact that the fruit-bearing qualities of a branch tend to increase as the branch becomes more vertical. Elbows are to be avoided, for the more frequent the elbows the less freely flows the sap through the branches.

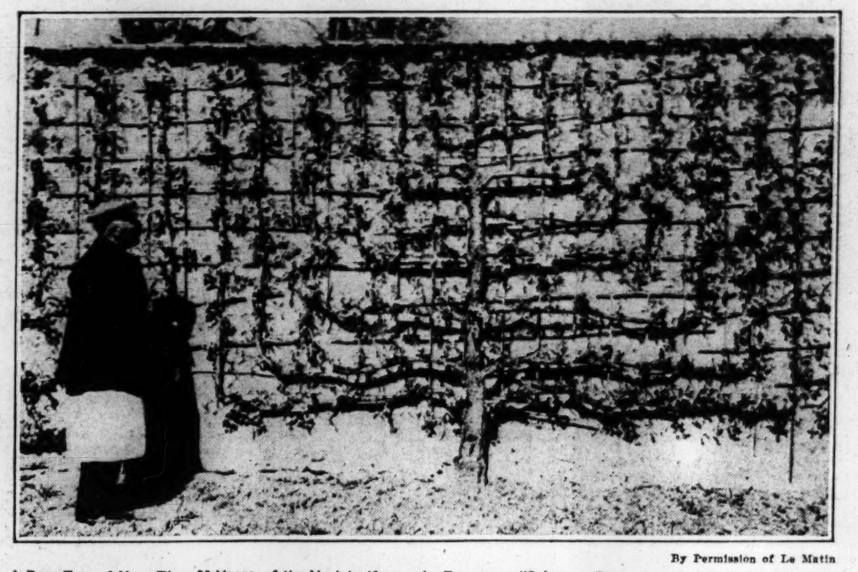
Once upon a time, it was held, pruning could not be safely done except during the periods of the waning moon of February and March; but today the pruning is generally done toward the close of the winter, or commencement of spring. The pruning is the real art, together with the coaxing of branches from natural or artificially made "eyes" at points desired, and the careful training. Tender branches are sometimes helped along by guides of strong sticks, and the accustomed gardener will tell you, as M. Peyrot does, that each tree has its own individuality which has to be encouraged and developed.

Vases and Goblets

The pear tree lends itself probably best of all fruit trees to training, and it appears that almost anything can be done with it. In four months after an appreciable stem has risen from the ground, you can have not only two branches leading off, but at their extremities two more branches forming on each. The pear tree can be made to form what is called a "gobelet plein vent," with the branches shooting up from several main "mother" branches to complete a circular form. The branches themselves are kept as erect as possible. Then there is the "gobelet" of six vertical branches, each pair rising from one of three main "mother" branches.

The "buisson" is the form most closely resembling an untrained pear tree standing out in the open. The trunk should be about a third of a meter high, and from then on the pruning is simply a case of cutting out obstructionist branches and keeping some harmony in the whole tree. The "vase" takes the shape indicated by the name, and at the end of 10 years the circumference is about 10 meters, and the number of branches 32. The most geometric designs are obtained, however, by training against walls, or on wire fences, and for these it seems as if candelabra with high tapers are copied. They may hold two or seven candles, three, four or five—by which we mean the vertical branches. The "U" form has two upstanding branches, the "U double" has four, and the "palmette" three or five.

The story by no means ends here, for those who would fashion their fruit trees in this manner, the principal idea being to give each branch the maximum amount of sunshine. There are books and manuals on the subject. But if you do not care to go quite so far, it will at least be a pleasure to regard the orchards more closely and trees sprayed against the walls, and count the different patterns. You will be but admiring one of the outdoor decorative arts of France, and one of the most utilitarian.



By Permission of Le Matin

A Pear Tree of More Than 50 Years, of the Variety Known in France as "Seigneur Esperen." The Spreading Form of the Branches is Called "Palmette Verrier," and the Pruning Shows a Combination of the Two Methods, the "Trigemme" and the "Lorette." It Yields on an Average Annually Nearly a Bushel and a Half of Fruit.

Old Favorites of the Midsummer Field and Roadside

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Plymouth, O.

FROM earliest spring until the first hard frost in north latitudes of the United States, nature carefully tends her flower gardens, with the gratifying result that during the summer there is never a dearth of familiar wild flowers.

The early blossoms we find in the woodlands we always call "flowers," and truly they deserve the name in every way, but later on when the flowers leave the shady woods, others take their place in every nook and corner possible in the sunny fields and by the roadsides. Too often these flowers are called weeds, but, in fact, they are weeds no more than the early blossoms that appear in the forests.

In early summer the wild carrot opens an unbelievable number of white, lacey umbrellas which shade the green, lacy foliage beneath. We may come upon acres of meadowlands in July white with the bloom of this prolific flower.

The morning sun shining on a bed of chicory casts a beautiful lavender haze over the landscape. Its gay Japanese flowers are always a welcome sight.

Who has not reveled in the fragrant blossoms of the milkweed and, later on, who has not marveled at the large, pointed seed pods which when opened spill a fluffy, silken mass which had been incased armor-like in brown seeds? The common milkweed is an interesting plant all through its life, from the time it shoots forth its first leaves until the frost opens wide its seed pods and the contents are scattered to the four winds. There is variety in the milkweed family as well as a great deal of beauty. Perhaps the most striking is the butterfly weed, which has wonderful clusters of deep orange-colored blossoms. The name "rust" is frequently given to this branch of the family.

Decorate a Fence

Where wild cucumber vines are allowed to grow unmolested they present indeed a pretty sight. Their favorite trellis is an old fence which they will decorate so thoroughly as to hide it completely.

There are many branches of the wild parsnip family, one learns when one takes up the study of flowers. Many of them have dainty, lacy blossoms and foliage, while others grow six feet or more in height and have large thick stocks and great palm-like leaves. Most members of the parsnip family love water and are usually found at the edge of swamps and brooks.

Lives there anyone of an older generation who has not pleasant memories of grandmother's caraway cookies? Caraway blossoms in July and goes to seed quickly, and we are very likely to pass both blossoms and seeds, never suspecting their existence. The casual observer might easily mistake the blossoms of the caraway for wild carrot. Another flower of old-fashioned charm is the wild bergamot with its profuse lavender bloom of summer. The blossoms are pretty and feathery.

Then when the meadows with little streams winding through them are white with the blossoms of boneset, this also may take us back a generation or so, and may remind us of one more belief that has gone its way to obscurity. Boneset is a pretty and decorative wild flower, and meadows pranked with it are inevitably associated with summer skies.

August Bears Many Gifts

A moisture-loving flower of August is the blue vervain. Individually, the flowers are ordinary little blossoms, but when viewed in perspective the numerous blue flower spikes present a most pleasing picture.

August is the month that nature unfolds her most spectacular flowers. Joe-pye weed with its large, lavender fringed blossoms is always a welcome sight to myriads of butterflies that flock to the slightly fragrant blossoms as soon as they are opened. In the meadows of August, also, the ironweed stands tall and stately, its deep purple plumes waving gracefully in the breeze. And in company with the ironweed the goldenrod opens its feathery blossoms in gorgeous profusion.

Then Come the Asters

September brings to us the asters, and surely nature seems in a most generous and happy mood when she gives so lavishly to the last month of summer. Everywhere we look we find them. Dainty little white ones, great clusters of deep purple ones; an almost unbelievable number in every shade of lavender and purple imaginable.

The grayish-white compact flowers of the yarrow take many of us back to childhood when we used to try to pluck these tough-stemmed blooms. Sneezeweed, another September blossom, is much prettier than its name might lead one to believe. Acres of these daisy-like flowers, with their large yellow centers surrounded by a fringe of turned-back petals, are often found in damp meadows in September.

If Jack Frost is not in too great a hurry to come, and if he is not too severe when he does arrive, September will bequeath to October many of her choice and colorful flowers.

In Praise of Hollyhocks

"Where even the bee has time to glide,
Gathering gayly his country's store,
Right to the heart of the old-world flowers—
China-asters and purple stocks,
Dahlas and tall red hollyhocks,
Laburnums raining their golden showers,
Columbines prim of the folded core
And lupins, and larkspurs and London pride."

LONGFELLOW once wrote to a friend: "I shall not go to town while lilacs are in bloom." Many of us have the same sense of wishing to enjoy every moment of the glorious beauty of hollyhocks.

The great-grandchildren of those hollyhocks which brightened the corners of crude stone walls and uneven rail fences built by the "Pilgrim Fathers" still blossom in July all over New England. In some cases they have acquired more brilliant colors for their gowns; sometimes they have increased the number of petals of which the gown is fashioned, but they still perform their mission of glorifying the humblest spots and yet are at home with a quiet dignity in the magnificent gardens of the wealthy.

Upon seeing hollyhocks white, crimson, deep purple, against the gray of an old stone wall one feels that such a place is the ideal setting for them; but shortly Dresden shades of lavender, pale pink and yellow appear by a white fence or in the corner of a yard just where the low sloping roof of an old house meets the first window of the ell, and they seem to have been there always. The picture would not seem complete without them.

It is doubtful if there is a more democratic plant than the hollyhock. It is happy in any soil. Stray winds have carried some seeds from one of the quaint, fenced-in gardens of old Marblehead and have placed them in the sandy crevices of some rocks near the ocean and there they are growing fully six feet tall, their stalk covered with lovely roselike flowers.

If a garden plot is secluded from the rushing world by means of a high wall, hollyhocks wave their brilliant stocks high above the barrier and say to passers-by, "Lo, here is a garden."

Satiny hollyhock petals still make elegant gowns for small "ladies" at children's "play tea" and the seed pods are the most delicious of cheeses for such an occasion.

"Friends of the high and the lowly
Brightening the dullest spot,
Hollyhocks, hollyhocks, blooming
By mansion and humble cot."

Dutch Bulbs and How to Care for Them

IV—Suggestions on the Use of Bulbs

By HENDRIK JAN DE LANGE

The Hague

WITH regard to color schemes, it is safe, as a general rule, to plant bright colors, such as reds and golds, where they are in the full blaze of the sun. The paler tints, whites, creams, pale pinks and mauves are better used in shady positions. Whenever in doubt about the combination of colors, apply a splash of white as a division. Hints about the soil have already been given. Bulbs, like most other plants, dislike fresh animal manure. Leaf mold is specially valuable for bulb cultivation, particularly that made of oak and beech. Lime is useful in preparing the soil, and where insect pests are anticipated, quicklime should be used. Above all, the soil and manure should be well mixed some weeks before planting.

Too many amateurs are apt to neglect their bulbs as soon as the flowering period is over, whereas if a little care were given in watering and feeding with diluted liquid manure, flowers for the next year would be assured. This is particularly the case with bulbs grown in bowls, pots, and boxes. Of course, the flower boxes may be required for summer flowers and the bulbs will not have died down properly before their place is wanted, but the bulbs can be lifted with as much root as possible and planted in an out of the way corner of the garden. If they are watered and allowed to die down naturally, they are fairly certain to give a show of blossoms the second year, but they are never quite as good as they are the first year.

A good method for planting bulbs in the grass is to take them in handfuls and scatter them where they are to grow. Wherever they fall, plant the bulbs. Groups of bulbs are best planted by lifting the turf, which is replaced after the bulbs have been set in position. For this purpose the following are suggested: Bulbocodium, Crocus, Fritillaria meleagris, Snowdrops, Leujocum and all kinds of Daffodils. Under shrubs and trees the following do well: Chionodoxa, Winter Aconite, Grape Hyacinths, Snowflakes, Daffodils, Lilies, Anemones, Dog-tooth violets, Star of Bethlehem, Squill, etc.

Many of the bulbous plants grow in the pockets of soil on the mountain sides. Consequently they are suitable for rock gardens, as companions to the spring flowers like Cerastium, Aubretia, Sedum, Sempervirens, etc. Anemones, Snowdrops, Winter Aconite, Chionodoxas, Duc van Tholl tulips, Iris Reticulata, Narcissis Triandrus, Grape Hyacinths, Striped Squills, Tulipa Kaufmanniana, Spring Star flowers, etc., are quite at home here.

Bulbs planted beside water are charming, because of their being reflected in the water. Irises in blue and gold are specially suitable. It should be remembered, too, that the moisture from pools and water gardens is valuable for most of the bulbous species.

It is possible to have bulbs in flower all the year round.

Spring: Crocus, narcissus, tulips, hyacinths, leucojum, muscari, scillas, anemones, bulbocodium.
Summer: Lilies, gladiolus, begonias, iris.
Autumn: Colchicum, gladiolus, montbretia.
Winter: Snowdrops, winter aconites, iris stylosa, iris reticulata.

The Home Builder's Notebook

BEFORE the rooms are plastered, the plumbing must be run and the electric wiring put in.

It is a generally accepted fact that brass pipe is superior to galvanized in its lasting qualities, and in most cases the extra cost would seem to be quite within reason. That is one case, however, where economy is not likely to have any dire effect, for galvanized pipe has been used for a good many years with considerable satisfaction.

When it comes to placing the plumbing outlets and fixtures, especially in the kitchen and laundry space, by all means listen to the feminine partner as to the desired height for the sink and stationary tubs. The chances are that in a medium-sized house she will do most of her own housework, if modern drudgery-saving appliances are provided, and a sink of the wrong height for comfort in working can create a lot of difficulty. The modern kitchen is very compact, for ease in working, and a little careful study of the space will indicate the most convenient placing of sink, cupboards and stove, as well as electric outlets.

In the bathroom real tile is always the most deisrable as well as the most costly finish, but imitation tile can be used or even a waterproof finish over the plaster, with very good effect, and economy in this is quite often justified. Built-in fixtures are most used, and whether they shall be of enameled cast iron, porcelain or vitreous china is a question to be decided by the owner and his budget sheet.

In wiring the house it is better to put in some extra outlets at convenient points, than to discover later that they are needed and the extra work must be done, at additional cost and bother.

One can run the gamut on the cost of lighting fixtures, but it is better to be quite conservative at first, making sure that you will have comfortable, properly placed lighting, and if more expensive fixtures are desired later or additional lamps, they can be added with little trouble.

Oak floors cost rather more than some other woods, but in most cases the cost is a reasonable one, especially for the downstairs rooms, and the rest of the woodwork will be in keeping.

In planning the heating, a pipeless furnace, with one outlet to heat the whole house, is the cheapest and still quite suitable for a small, open house. Ascending in cost from this we have the warm air furnace, steam heat, hot water and the vapor system, with steam or hot water the types that seem most popular. There are advantages and disadvantages in every form of heating, and the system that will give the best service as applied to the individual home, considering exposure and all other factors, will be the one that will give you the best value for your money, whatever the original cost.

Topping the whole house, and most carefully to be considered, is the roof. Shingled roofs are lowest in price, and will give excellent service over a period of years. However, if the cost of slate or concrete tile roofing is not out of proportion to the other allotments for the house, their permancy is to be recommended. As indicated before, the style of the roof has a good deal to do with the cost, regardless of the material used.

One emphatic and important piece of advice to be given to the prospective home builder is to be sure of the quality of the human factor entering into the building. Careful planning and good workmanship mean lasting satisfaction, and that, after all, is the desired and ultimate objective of any home owner.

Your banker or building and loan association officers are the best people to consult when you are ready to buy or build. They will put you in touch with an architect or a builder, who will work with you to get all that you can reasonably expect for your money.

Open to Architects

The magazine, the House Beautiful, announces a third small-house competition and exhibition with $2000 in prizes, open to all architects and architectural designers.

The competition calls for photographs and plans of finished houses that have been built recently within the United States. These plans will be judged by a jury composed of at least two architects chosen from a group nominated by the American Institute of Architects, and the editor of the House Beautiful.

A selected number of the plans submitted will be sent on a traveling exhibition to as many cities as the schedule of time allows.

Entries must be in by Nov. 1, 1929. For further particulars address the House Beautiful Publishing Corporation, 8 Arlington Street, Boston, Mass.

Ground Covers as Summer Carpets for Spring-Flowering Bulbs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Copemish, Mich.

GROUND covers for spring-flowering bulbs form a phase of garden practice that has received little attention in America. In England and on the Continent, this subject has had careful thought, and, as a consequence, gardeners on that side have accumulated much information along the line of carpets and coverlets for bulb beds. However, the conclusions reached by these gardeners are based on a climate so different from ours they are of little use to us. Gardeners in England probably never need a protective mulch on their tulip and narcissus bulbs so, of course, they can use any low growing creeper they find desirable, while we in the United States are often limited in our choice to the species that will come through the winter under a heavy mulch. In the latitude of New York, it is seldom necessary to give any of the so-called hardy bulbs much covering if they are planted in the usual protected places about the home grounds. If this is the case in your garden, you have quite a range of plants from which you may choose your carpets and coverlets.

The primary purpose of ground-covers in bulb plantings is to hide the dead foliage of the bulbs when they have entered their summer's rest and, also, to protect the low growing kinds from spattering mud. These facts should be considered when selecting plants for this use; otherwise, the carpets may overstep their bounds and either completely smother the bulbs or attract the attention which ordinarily would be focused on the bulbous stock.

Undoubtedly, the best class of ground-covers for either tall or low growing bulbs in our climate is to be found in the thyme family. And probably, the best of the lot is Thymus Serpyllum and its numerous forms. The original wild Serpyllum has purple flowers while its children are decorated as follows: album, white; coccineus, bright red; carneus, light pink; micans, pink. These are all creepers, clinging close to the surface of the ground and sending up their charming, little flowers from June onward. They crave sunshine and well-drained soil.

Either Shade or Sun

If I were restricted to one plant to carpet the ground around the choice little bulbs that bloom in the spring I should have Veronica repens. It sends out prostrate branches clothed in lustrous, green leaves which lie flat on the ground. From May until autumn, it gives freely of its pale blue flowers. It is easily satisfied, doing well in any light soil in either shade or sun. There are a number of other Veronicas which may be used in these situations. Veronica incana has silvery foliage and spires of violet blue flowers, and wants a sunny spot wherein to form its prostrate mats. V. pectinata sends out silvery shoots that root as they travel along the surface. Rather large, pale blue flowers in May and June is its floral offering. Either sun or shade will suit it.

The arenarias, as a class, are easy-doers but some of them are not hardy enough to stand our winters without protection of some kind, either snow or loose litter. All of the sandworts, that I have tried make admirable ground-covers in the bulb beds, not showy with their small, white flowers but graceful and charming as they creep along the ground. I have found the following forms useful in bulb plantings: Arenaria balearica, a mossy species with white flowers two inches high is good for a shady spot (not reliably hardy); A. caespitosa, another mossy one, either sun or shade, four inches; A. grandiflora and A. montana are two more trailers for a sunny spot in good, gritty soil; A. purpurescens is the only one with colored flowers I have found. It has purple blossoms on prostrate, creeping growth.

The Aubrietias

The aubrietias are not for the beds or clumps of low-growing bulbs, but, among the tall-growing tulips and narcissi, they offer a fine chance for the gardener to work out some really delightful combinations. Easy, amiable and charming, they are for any place in well-drained soil in full sun. Choose your carpet from these kinds: Bridesmaid, soft pink; cilicica, lavender; Crimson King, crimson; graeca, mauve; Hendersoni, purple; Mrs. Lloyd Edwards, reddish purple; Souvenir de W. Ingram, rosy pink.

In the drabas, we have a race of fine creepers fit for the finest company. They want sun and an open, gritty soil.

There is among the St. John's-worts one species, Hypericum reptans, that makes an ideal coverlet for any bulb planting in protected places. It should be used where it can be protected from late spring frosts and where the cold, biting winds of winter cannot reach it. If these two precautions are taken, it should come through northern winters in a happy state. Its prostrate mat of dark green foliage serves as a harmonious background for the bright yellow flowers which are produced all during summer and autumn.

All of the low-growing, creeping linarias may be used as ground-covers over bulbs with as much artistic effect as they produce when used to outline the stony, woodland path. Below is mentioned the best of the race together with their flowering habits and soil preferences: Linaria alpina, violet flowers lipped orange, light soil in sun; L. Cymbalaria, light purple, at least partial shade; L. hepaticaefolia, lilac flowers, partial shade.

The plants mentioned in the foregoing are, as a whole, easily raised from seed, and hold much enjoyment for the earnest gardener who propagates his own material. Sow the seeds in June or July in flats of finely pulverized soil, lay a cloth on the surface of the soil to prevent rapid evaporation of soil moisture, and transplant the seedlings to other flats or protected frames as soon as they have formed three or four true leaves. The soil in the second flat should be rich enough to carry the plants along in good shape until they are ready for their permanent home in September. This last transfer should be made early enough to give the plants time to establish themselves before winter sets in. If you do not care to go to the work of raising your own ground-covers, plants of most of the species mentioned may be purchased in autumn from your plant dealer. C. W. W.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Suggestions to the Tourist-Buyer

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

HUNTING for antiques will be one of the popular outdoor sports of the northern hemisphere for the next few weeks. Like all other games that people play, it is one that attracts all degrees of skill, from the novice's to the experts. It used to be easier for the novice than it is now, but he may console himself with the thought that he faces less difficulties than will the man who enters as a beginner a few years hence.

Good stuff is getting scarce, as everybody who is interested knows. Shops are as plenty as ever, to say the least. Actually, there are more places with the sign "Antiques" along the main thoroughfares than in any previous season. The inevitable result of fewer goods and more shops is, that what you find in some of these places may look "antique"—possibly it is absolutely all right—but probably it isn't.

Maybe you don't much care whether it is what it assumes to be in age, or is not. Many patrons of these places seem to feel that way. All they appear to want is to get what looks like the real thing. The usefulness of the chair, table, bureau or desk, the condition of the thing, how it would fit into their interior furnishing plans—these are all the tests it has to meet. If you who have read so far are buying on this basis you may not be interested to finish this article, for its purpose is to help those who want only genuine antiques to avoid buying imitations.

True, I cannot help very much in this way—by printed advice. The most I can hope to do is to lead to some right choices instead of the opposite. Actual comment while examining a proposed purchase is the only really satisfactory way of showing how to identify the genuine.

Authentic old butterfly tables are almost unknown in the shops these days. You will probably find plenty of sorts, some frankly new, others that attempt to look ancient and fail, and occasionally a very clever fake. The prices on one of the last sort may be so low and the table itself may have so many indications of authenticity that you will think you have "made a find." If this all happens in a dealer's shop, you have not. The butterfly table is one article that everyone knows is worth a lot of money.

If the thing is offered at less than $200 and has any merit at all, be sure it isn't an antique, for a good one costs considerably more. If a much higher price is asked, the legs and the stretchers should show the signs of the wear that two centuries would give them. The top should be original, and if it is, the under side of it should have no suggestions that it had been used elsewhere before. The ends of the pins should all be slightly irregular in shape. If, instead, they are perfectly round, you can be sure that the table has been put together lately. Perhaps the frame is all old work and was formerly the base of a "tavern" table, the legs having been upright instead of splayed. It is a simple matter for a cabinetmaker to bore out the old pins, take the frame apart, narrow up the ends, give a spread to the legs and pin it together again. But they cannot save the old pins, and they don't go to the trouble of whittling out the old sort. Instead, they use machine-turned ones, which they buy ready-made, and these are easily recognized. Another point, in such a case the bottoms of the legs, which would have been worn square in their original position, would each be touching the floor on one side in the new, made-over, splayed-leg shape.

Sometimes tables are found that have been changed from vertical to splayed legs, but are otherwise the same as at first. The appearance of the pegs and of the feet are the simplest indications of this work. There are other traces of alterations that are not so easy to explain.

So-called Sandwich glass was so popular two or three years ago that numerous patterns were copied by the glass manufacturers. Thus a good many plates and several patterns of cup-plates found their way into the shops. It is difficult to give any suggestions here which will help identify the old sort. If you do not understand about these things yourself and have no expert to rely on, the only safe course is to patronize a thoroughly reliable and long established dealer. The same caution should be used in buying dolphin candlesticks, flip glasses, paper weights, to mention a few conspicuous hazards.

If you want to find a truly old mirror of the style commonly called Chippendale, you won't need to look far. Before locating it you may have offered to you several that have been made within the present year. If the whole frame has been refinished, back and front, so that you are not able to get any suggestion of the naturally aged wood, it is of doubtful antiquity and had better be passed. Part of it may be old enough, but the over-thorough refinishing may obscure much restoration.

Careful observation of many examples, in this piece as in all other kinds of furniture, will develop a discriminating judgment that comes to some people rather quickly. To become a well-qualified buyer usually requires years of such painstaking scrutiny, aided by the pointers that friendly dealers, of the old school especially, are often pleased to give. The attitude of openminded eagerness to learn often leads them to give hints that may be extremely helpful. Such visits should be leisurely and occasions chosen that find the dealer himself not too busy with other duties.

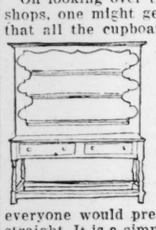
Another popular mirror frame is in black and gold, and has for its chief feature split baluster-like turnings.

Really old ones are sometimes freshly finished so they are as bright as new. Whether one of them is quite new or not can be told by examining the back. It should be browned by 100 years of contact with the air, an effect, to be sure, that can be fairly but not altogether exactly obtained by the careful use of stain.

Nearly every person who is buying old things of any kind likes to have more or less pewter. Great quantities of it are being made today and most stores carry both reproductions and that which is a century or more old. The new American pewter, so far as I have noticed, is offered for what it really is; no attempt is being made to give it the appearance of antiquity.

The same thing cannot be said for the importations, which come from different countries east of the Atlantic. These pieces are given a tarnished surface, something like that which naturally comes with long years of use. Usually, however, there is a raw look to this artificial oxidation which is particularly noticeable when compared with the genuine article. Many of these pieces do not stop with this treatment, but are bruised and dented to carry still more the appearance of long use.

On looking over the stock of some shops, one might get the impression that all the cupboards and dressers



that were made in the old days had sides that were scalloped, or cut in scrolled outlines. It is true that some were made that way; it was a very attractive form, and almost everyone would prefer such lines to straight. It is a simple matter to take the doors off a plain cupboard, remove the boards that were beside and above the door and put on others that are cut in pretty curves.

Almost always such a job carries indications of its method that are plain enough. If the curves had been cut originally, their edges would show wear from many years of use. Recently-made edges often bear fresh marks of saw or chisel, and when efforts are made to imitate natural wear, they are usually apparent. In New England, genuine cupboards or dressers of this kind are rarely found.

One of the rustic things that fits well into a New England farmhouse is a good wagon seat. These are seen rather frequently in shops, but there are not enough of the genuine to go around. This shortage in supply is sometimes met by knocking apart an armchair of suitable shape, using the posts and arms for the ends of the wagon seat, filling in between the old portions with as much new material as is necessary. A fresh rush seat must be put in, but few think of that as a serious restoration. Thus it is easy for the buyer to be deceived if he isn't acquainted with such devious ways.

Mahogany desks and bureaus of the block-front type are not so scarce that anyone need to spend much time or thought in faking one, but it is done. The usual method is to start with a straight-front piece of furniture and fasten the blocking on to the outsides of the drawers. This takes care of the projecting sections seen on the right and left of the sketch. The center part of the drawer must be depressed and in the same outline, so it has to be cut away. This means that a block of wood will be applied to the inside of each drawer front in the center. It should be a simple matter to detect such manipulation, although I have known it to get by a buyer who had never heard that such a thing was ever done.

So much has been written about the "lure," the "luck," the "finds," the "romance," of collecting, that many people may believe that words like these stand for the whole pursuit. Whoever starts out to buy real antiques at random, with such a notion as a background, is undertaking an exceedingly hazardous venture.

If all a person seeks is, things that please his personal taste without regard to antique qualities, none of the detailed precautions I have explained need be remembered, as has been stated here already.

Acquiring the real stuff is a wholly different matter. To do this with errorless success, one needs all the knowledge of the subject that can be acquired, and much of this knowledge must come through alert and studious experience.

Historic Stained Glass Sold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

BUT little early stained glass now remains in private collections in Britain. There was, accordingly, lively bidding by private and professional collectors when eight sixteenth century panels, in pairs, were offered. They were imported from Germany hundreds of years ago and are decorated with life-size figures, including "Good King Wenceslas," the Madonna and Child and St. Anthony. These panels recently came into the London salesroom, which resembled a private chapel during the days the jewel-like treasures were on view.

Additional interest was lent to the windows by the fact that they once adorned the private vestibule of Stoke Park, the historic old house leading to Stoke Poges Church.

The beautiful panels realized £2500, or about $12,500. The mellowing effect of age on the colors, the pitted surface, the speckling with air bubbles, and the designs, all proved their authenticity, apart from their known pedigree.

The churchyard of Stoke Poges is well known as having been the inspiration of Gray's immortal, "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard."

The old Manor House at Stoke was rebuilt in late Georgian times for a descendant of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The Tudor structure, except one wing, was pulled down then.

Seventeenth-Century Marquetry Table Found in Texas and Having Romantic History

Rare Inlaid Table Found in Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Austin, Tex.

SPLOTCHED and covered by paint from its long use by artists, one of the famed seventeenth century "Columbus tables," the mate of which, said to be valued at $11,000, is in the British Museum, has been discovered in Houston, Tex.

Through one of the most surprising series of events that ever favored an antiquarian, Roy Lane, Austin collector, secured the table in Houston recently, at the cost of only a few dollars. Of marvelous inlay work on ebony and walnut, and of a glossy golden brown color, the design on the table top represents Columbus before King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. The table is now in Mr. Lane's possession, the most highly prized of many rare pieces in his collection.

While watching painters at work in Houston recently he noticed they were using a curiously carved table as a stand for their work. The claw-like legs attracted his attention, and reasoning that for that alone the piece was worth examining, he spoke to the man in charge. He learned that the table had formed part of a collection belonging to a Boston family which had met financial reverses, and that it had been sold with other furniture at auction. The wife of a Houston hotel man had bought it, but attached no importance to the piece.

The table was promptly purchased for a small price, with the idea that a new top and a coat of varnish would transform the paint-plotched article into a nice piece of furniture. While cleaning the table of its spots, it was discovered that a heavy coat of paint was under the daubs left by the painters. The process of removing it began. At first a curiously inlaid surface was found, and finally the whole Columbus design was brought to light.

Of French wood on a walnut background, the inlay work shows a scene remarkable for its faithfulness in detail. Columbus stands before Ferdinand and Isabella, presumably urging them to finance his prospective voyage. On the marquetry is an ancient type of globe, and to the left of the king and queen a priest. To the right is a cardinal, thought to be Cardinal Ximenes. The floor is shown in a fine tiled design. The light and shadow combined with a beautiful coat of gloss makes the table appear more like a painting than inlay work.

The base of the table is solid ebony, and there is not a piece of iron used anywhere, all joints being made with pegs. The top turns on a peg and measures 35½ inches by 23½. It is not quite waist high, and the top may be folded down.

Corresponding with officials of the British museum, Mr. Lane learned that the table here and its mate in Britain were carved in the late seventeenth century by an unknown Swiss artist. They were bought by a Spanish family and shipped to Barcelona. There both tables were sold, one to a Londoner who later presented it to the British museum, and the other to an unknown person who shipped it to the United States. Then it began its travels, finally landing in a home here. It has survived its adventures in almost perfect condition, a tribute to the skill and quality of materials used by its maker.

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LALLIE LEE KENNEDY

Belmaison Interior Decorations

The Chintz Room Now Occupies New Quarters on the Fourth Gallery

All Its Materials Displayed in Full Daylight and with Twice the Former Space

The very great decorative importance of the Chintz Room and the increasing stocks of decorative fabrics have made necessary this move to much larger and lighter quarters on the Broadway side of the New Building, where half the front of the floor is now given over to them. Here every delicate distinction of color tells to the utmost, and there is ample space to view materials from every possible angle.

Decorative Fabrics For Every Type of Interior

Probably nowhere in this country can so many admirable and unusual materials be seen gathered together. There is indeed no good type of interior for which Belmaison has not the right decorative fabric . . . right from every standpoint of color, pattern and stylistic relevance. Many of the materials are so original and so interesting in their color arrangements that they may well serve as a key or palette from which to compose the entire scheme of a room.

Reproductions of Old Designs

A great many are reproductions of precious old fabrics . . . exquisite revivals of forgotten beauty. Old French toiles and percales and Georgian chintzes, in each case of a character as authentic as it is *inedit.* Italian brocatelles in which the very touch of time on brocaded splendors of the Renaissance has been recaptured.

English nairns that bring back to life the studied elegances of 18th Century damasks. Provencale floss silks in their undreamed of Medieval colors. Italian stuffs of linen and jute which are also interesting revivals, resembling old filaticio. . . . Admirable materials in modern designs of great distinction. Inconsequent peasant fabrics, careless and bold in pattern and color. Exquisite French velvets. Italian embroidered linens scattered with flowers from paintings of the primitives . . . All indeed that may be needed for curtains, covers for chairs and sofas, slip covers, cushions or counterpanes in country houses, yachts and city apartments.

FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK
WANAMAKER PLACE AT BROADWAY AND NINTH STREET

Budgeted in the Modern Manner

Rooms of Antique Tradition

THE spirit of the age, practical artistry, has invaded our floor of antiques, and eight rooms have been furnished in various periods by our interior decorating department, each being fitted into a definite budgeted amount.

For instance, the Early American dining room sketched above, with a pine water bench, a maple drop leaf table, a pine corner cupboard, a small button foot table, six maple side chairs with rush seats . . the ten pieces being priced most reasonably at $470

Other groups are as follows:

Early American bedroom in maple and pine . . low poster bed, chest of drawers, side table, two chairs . . five pieces $280

English 18th Century breakfast room in mahogany . . Sheraton table, serving table, buffet, six chairs . . nine pieces $1150

continued

Italian and Spanish 17th Century foyer in walnut . . stretcher table, long bench, small table, arm chair, chair . . five pieces $500

English 18th Century study in mahogany . . slant top desk, wing chair, hanging bookcase, two chairs, table . . six pieces $1115

English 18th Century library in mahogany . . secretary desk, sofa, arm chair, side chair, small table . . five pieces $1675

Spanish and Italian 17th Century breakfast room in walnut . . credenza, stretcher table, sideboard, four chairs . seven pieces $700

Louis XV and XVI salon . . table desk, sofa, two arm chairs, side chair, two small occasional tables . . seven pieces $1200

Pieces may be purchased separately

THE ANTIQUE DEPARTMENT—EIGHTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

RAIL ISSUES ATTAIN NEW PEAK PRICES

Public Utility and Steel Stocks Strong—Motor Securities Weak

NEW YORK (AP)—A selective bull market developed in today's brief session of the stock exchange, in which a number of rail, public utility, steel and merchandising shares were pushed into new high ground, while heaviness developed in some of the motor issues. Despite the absence of many traders, who extended week-end trips, trading was fairly heavy for a midsummer half holiday session.

Reduction in call money rates this week with indications that no further tightening is likely before the end of the month, coupled with an unusually large volume of favorable trade and earnings, provided the background for the upward movement.

Railroad shares were heavily bought on belief that consolidation plans would be continued in evidence, and the market may be considered to have given a good account of itself. Individual situations continue to be corrected while other issues meet with an increasing demand, a situation which does away with the need of general reaction.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The credit situation continues as a bothersome feature. While there has been some slight relaxation from the highest rates, the easing has not been so great as hoped for. Evidently the market will absorb additional supplies just as rapidly as they are provided. A fairly stiff rate now raises the spectre of rather a severe pinch in a couple of months when fall demands materialize.

Colwell & Co., Boston: The O'Fallon decision has furnished impetus for a wide move in the rails. This, together with record-breaking earnings and traffic, should result in new high peaks for the major carrier issues, even though some are already at their best prices.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: It remains our opinion that the major trend of prices will continue upward until speculative enthusiasm and volume of transactions expand substantially.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: In spite of the fact that higher prices are indicated in many directions, we think, from a trading standpoint, it will be advisable to take a conservative course in so far as the policy of making new commitments is concerned between now and the middle of next week.

DIVIDENDS

West Boylston Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of $16 a share on preferred stock on account of accumulations, thus wiping out arrears. The company recently sold its half interest in Boylston-Crown Mills at Fulton, Ga., and received a substantial tax refund from the Treasury Department. The dividend is expected to be paid Aug. 1.

A. O. Smith Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1.

Gulf States Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Canadian Bank of Commerce declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 16.

General Outdoor Advertising Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on class "A" and $1.50 on preferred, payable August 15 to stock of record August 5.

The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company preferred stock was paid July 20 to stock of record of July 1.

Gorham Manufacturing Company has declared dividends on the common stock as follows: 50 cents a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 1; 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES, LTD.

First quarter earnings of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., of current fiscal year compare with corresponding period of 1928 as follows:

	1929	1928
Gross	$1,062,611	$1,027,063
*Costs	592,499	570,559
**Net	470,112	456,504
†Net	441,179	434,484

*Including development cost. **Before taxes and depreciation. †After taxes and before depreciation.

WICKWIRE SPENCER STEEL CO.

Receivers' report of Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. for the second quarter shows net after interest and taxes, etc., at $429,000, while, for full 12 months ended June 30, 1929, earnings, after depreciation but before federal taxes and interest, amounted to $1,900,000. These earnings for the 12-month period indicate about $5 a share on the new common stock.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

NEW YORK—Associated Gas & Electric system, including General Gas & Electric and Rochester Central groups, had June electric output of 211,140,000 kwh, a new record and an increase of 27,910,632 kwh, or 15 per cent. System's June gas output was 1,191,322,248 cubic feet, and for 12 months exceeded 15,000,000,000 cubic feet.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 20	Last July 19
101	60⅝	4	Abitibi	1100	46	46	46	44¾
41¼	27⅝	2	Adams Mill	100	33	33	33	32
104⅝	27	..	Adv-Rumely	100	29½	29½	29½	29¼
4	2	..	Ahumada	200	3	3	3	3
43¾	32¼	2	Air Reduc	600	176⅛	174½	174⅝	174⅝
45¾	30¼	2½	Airway El	200	41¾	41	41	41¾
11	6½	..	Ajax Rubber	200	5¾	5	5¼	6
10¾	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5¼	5	5¼	5
20	12	..	Allatly P W P	200	16	16	16	16
23⅝	15	..	Allegheny	50200	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22½
47⅝	34⅛	2½	Allegheny pf	400	115	115	115	115
120⅛	100⅝	8	Alleghe&W rct	1700	116¼	116	116¼	116
345½	241	8	Allied Chem	200	337	336	336	335
..	..	..	Amal Leaf	100	..	..	..	..
42¾	22¼	2	Amerada	1600	52½	51	51	51½
62¾	..	..	Am Ag Ch	100	73	73	73	73
47¾	40¾	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	45	45	45	46
64	46	1.60	Am Bosch	400	54	54	54½	55⅛
62	42	1.60	Am Brake	500	56	54½	54½	55⅞
220⅛	145	..	Am Br Bov	3400	215	213	213	209⅞
104	43¾	..	Am Br Bv pf	10	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
194	120	6	Am Can	18900	184⅞	183¼	184¾	186
127	88	..	Am Can pf	200	138	138	138	137½
108	83⅜	3	Am Car&F	4200	103¾	102¾	103½	102¾
87	72	..	Am Chain pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85
68	45¾	2	Am Chicle	1100	64¾	63¼	63¾	64
49	42½	1.60	Am Com Alc	2900	49¾	48¾	48¾	49⅜
61⅜	37¾	2	Am Encaus	400	44	44	44	44¾
97	72⅛	2	Am Ent Tel	2400	97½	96¼	96½	89
..	..	..	Am&FP	9600	128¾	126¾	127¾	127¼
..	..	..	Am&FP w	9600	128¾	126¾	127¾	127
42	28	1	Am Hawaii	400	36½	36½	36½	36
48⅞	38	2	Am Ice	2200	46¾	45¾	45¾	45⅝
98	68	2	Am Ice pf	100	94	94	94	94
41	28	1	Am Int Corp	14600	38⅝	38¾	39½	39
5	4½	..	Am La Fr	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
87	56	..	Am Linseed	100	56	56	56	56
100	64½	2	Am Locom	2100	134⅜	133¾	134½	133¾
83	50	3	Am Metals	300	64½	63¾	64½	63
4	4	..	Am Piano	700	4	4	4	4
107	87	4	Am Pw&Lt	2900	105¾	105¼	105¾	105
100	100	6	Am P&L pf	300	100	100	100	100
84	79	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80½	80½	80½	80½
54¾	40	1½	Am Radiat	12900	52½	51½	52¼	52¼
64¾	43¾	..	Am Repub	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
134½	100½	2	Am Roll M	1000	131½	130	130	129¼
74¾	61	4	Am Saf Raz	100	61	61	61	61
..	..	..	Am Ship	..	..	..	..	..
94	54	2	Am Smelt	4300	109¾	107¾	109¼	108
138	120	7	Am Smelt pf	300	132½	132½	133¼	..
58¾	36	3	Am St Fnd	1600	66	65¼	65¾	66
94¾	71½	2	Am Sugar	100	83½	83½	83½	83
247	201	9	Am Tel&Tel	2100	248	246	246¾	247¾
165¾	126⅞	8	Am Tobac	500	156⅜	155	156⅛	154⅜
127	91	4	Am Wat W	600	135½	134¼	134½	135½
37	26¾	..	Am Wool	500	31½	31⅛	31⅜	31½
58¾	50¼	..	Am Wool pf	200	43	42	43	42¾
15¾	9	..	Am Writ et	1200	14	13¾	14	14
29	20	..	Am Zinc	500	23	23	23	24
87¾	80	4	Anac Wire	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	87
149	99	7	Anaconda	51000	115⅞	113⅝	115⅞	113¾
42⅝	29	2	Andes Cop	3000	51⅞	50¾	51⅛	51
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	100	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
107⅝	85	5	Arm Ill A	200	115¼	115¼	115¼	12
67⅝	49	..	Arm Ill B	200	65¼	65¼	65¼	63¾
107⅝	19	..	Arnold Cons	500	20⅞	19¾	20⅞	19½
58¾	49¾	4	Asso Apparl	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53
70¾	42	2½	Asso Dry G	7200	52⅞	51⅝	52⅝	50⅝
110	94	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
209⅞	145⅞	10	Atchison	2200	260	256¼	256¾	257⅝
60⅜	59	5	Atchison pf	200	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
29¾	16	10	Atl Coast L	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	26½
67⅞	49¼	4	Atl G&WI	100	62	62	62	62
61⅞	45⅜	4	Atl G&WI pf	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	55⅛
77⅜	53⅞	15	Atl Refin	4300	68¾	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜
17⅜	10⅝	..	Atlas Tack	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
46½	22	4	Auburn Auto	300	38¾	37¾	37¾	38¼
35⅜	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	1200	30¼	30	31	30¼

—B—

137⅝	115⅞	6	Balt & O	26500	133⅝	133	135	133
134	123⅜	..	B&O rcts fpd	700	134	131	134	132½
84½	64½	2½	Bangor & A	1300	84½	84	84	84
110⅝	105	7	Bangor&A pf	50	105	100	109	..
49¾	38⅝	2	Barnsdall A	3900	39½	39	39	39½
21¾	15	..	Beacon Oil	3400	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	21
84⅝	81	4.40	Belg NR ppf	200	82¾	82½	82½	..
99	78	2	Bendix	55000	99	95	98¾	93⅝
96¼	72¾	3	Best & Co	3000	96¼	92¾	95¾	93
120¾	82¾	4	Beth Steel	28500	120¾	119	119	119⅝
120¾	82¾	7	Beth Steel pf	1700	120	118¾	120	118½
67¾	42¾	..	Bohn Alum	600	126⅜	125	125	126⅛
106⅜	85	5	Bon Ami A	100	83	83	83	83
100½	83¾	3	Borden	2000	95¾	94½	94⅝	95¼
143⅜	107	4	Borg Warner	1100	115¾	114½	114¾	115¼
105⅝	..	..	Boston & Me	1000	117	109¾	115	109¼
62⅜	30¼	..	Briggs	2300	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	34¼
43⅞	36	2	Briggs & Str	7800	41⅞	39¾	41⅞	39⅝
67⅜	37⅛	..	Brit Steel	1500	41½	37⅝	40	37⅝
13½	5¾	..	Brit Stl 2pf	500	7⅞	7	7⅞	6½
73⅞	42½	3	Brockway	2000	96¼	94	95⅛	96¼
59¾	47	4	Bklyn Man T	900	59½	58½	59½	59⅜
226½	170	5	Bklyn Un G	400	218	218	218	215⅝
48½	38⅛	2½	Brown Shoe	500	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	47½
55¼	35⅝	3	Bruns Balke	400	38¾	37½	38¾	37
50	38⅜	2½	Buck cv pf	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
85	54½	..	Buff & Susq	100	70	70	70	69⅝
54⅝	44	1.60	Bullard	400	54½	54	54	54⅛
127⅛	96¼	8	Burns Br A	200	103¾	103¼	103¼	103⅛
229¾	234	25	Burroughs	300	320	317¼	320	317
83⅛	54¾	2§	Bush Term	100	58	58	58	57⅝
118½	110	7	Bush Bldg pf	10	114½	114½	114½	..
93¼	41½	..	Butte Cop	200	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
41	25	..	Butterick	100	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
192⅝	122¾	..	Byers	200	138½	136	139	138
37⅞	33¾	2	By-Prod C	400	36	35⅝	36	36

—C—

82⅞	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	2000	79⅜	78⅞	79	78⅞
4	1¾	..	Callahan	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
135	125	10	Calu & Ariz	200	128	127½	127½	127
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	1100	41¼	40⅝	41¼	40⅝
98⅜	78	5	Canada Dry	300	96	95¾	95½	96
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	4900	244⅞	242	244⅝	245
238⅞	228	..	Can Pac ct-pd	4900	238	234	238	..
53⅜	30	3	Celotex	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57⅜
52⅞	40½	2	Cen Alloy	2300	51⅝	50½	51¼	49½
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	600	94¾	94¾	94¾	87⅝
28⅝	16½	..	Cert-Teed	200	27	27	27	27½
92	79	3	Ches Corp	2300	90⅞	89¾	89⅞	90⅜
275½	195	10	Ches & Ohio	4400	274⅞	270	273	270
79¼	28	..	Chi & Alton	200	74	73¼	73¾	74⅜
43	28	..	Chi & Eliv	100	34	34	34	33
66⅞	49	..	Chi & El pf	2100	63	62	63	62
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt West	1300	18¼	17⅝	18¼	18
63⅜	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	48⅜	48	48	48⅞
75	72¼	4	Chi Ind L pf	50	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
81¼	43⅝	..	Chi M&StP	31100	68⅝	67⅜	68⅜	67¼
145	46¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	41300	63¼	61⅞	62⅞	61
97¼	80¼	4	Chi & NW	33700	97¼	94⅝	96⅛	94¼
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf	100	136	136	136	..
39⅜	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	38⅝	38¼	38¼	38⅛
56¼	48⅜	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	53¾
132⅝	115	7	Chi R I	600	140⅞	140¼	140⅜	140¼
36	28⅛	..	Chi Yel Cab	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	37
50	36½	3	Chick Cot O	100	36½	36½	36½	37
74⅝	42	2.40	Childs	800	42⅝	42	42⅞	42⅞
135	66	3	Chrysler	17000	68½	68¼	68⅝	69¾
62¾	49	3.60	City Ice	300	59⅝	59	59⅝	58½
27	17¾	1	City Stores	400	26⅜	26	26⅜	26⅜
57⅜	52	5	Cluett Peab	200	54	53	53	53¾
148½	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	100	145	145	145	146
50	46½	3	Coca Cola A	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	..
72¼	48	..	Colins&A	400	50⅜	50½	50¾	50
78⅛	56	..	Colo F&I	14100	72⅝	69⅞	72½	69⅝
135	101	3	Colo South	900	135	130	135	130
90¾	68	..	Colo Southrs	19000	67¼	67¼	67¼	..
91⅝	53½	2	Col Gas	5900	89½	88⅜	88⅝	88¼
109	103⅝	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107	107	107	107½
207	121¼	4½	Col Carbon	700	195	193¼	193¾	197
66½	61¾	..	Col Graph rcts	200	64¼	64¼	64¼	65½
88⅝	55¼	1.14	Col Graph	4100	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	66⅞
62¾	43	2	Com Cred	3200	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	50
106⅜	65	6½	Com Cr pf	10	97	97	97	..
26⅜	24	1¾	Com Cred pf	100	25	25	25	..
195	121½	4	Com Inv Tr	5300	175¼	173⅞	175¼	175
246	167¼	3	Comwlth Pw	600	223½	220⅝	223½	224¼
95	58⅜	2	Conde Nast	200	76	70¾	70¾	71⅝
79	54	..	Congoleum	4500	71	69¾	70¾	69⅝
98⅛	63¾	4	Consol Cigar	11500	97½	96	97¼	97
97¾	88¼	..	Fleischmann ct	200	97	96½	96½	97¼
73⅝	57½	2§	Follansbee B	900	71	69⅜	70½	69⅞
69¾	44	..	Foundation	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	52¾

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 20	Last July 19
101	60⅝	4	Fox A	900	89½	89¼	89¾	90
110	104⅝	7	Frank-Sm pf	10	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	..
24⅞	17¾	4	Freeport Tx	3000	44	42¾	42¾	44⅛

—G—

27⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	2900	24⅝	23	24½	23
82⅝	82	5	Gamewell	100	81	81	81	..
25	20½	..	Gardner M	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
102	81	4§	Gen Am Tk	1900	96	94¾	94¾	95
90⅞	61	..	Gen Asphalt	1900	89½	85⅞	89⅜	89
61	37¾	..	Gen Cable	600	45	44½	45	44½
120¼	81	4	Gen Cable A	200	93¾	92¾	93¾	94
380	219	15	Gen Elec	5300	351½	346½	351⅛	348⅜
113⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
96	76	11§	Gen G&E A	3800	89¼	87⅝	89⅛	87⅜
116½	102¼	..	Gen G&E 7%	20	102	102	102	103
135	112½	8	Gen G&E 8%	20	112¼	112	112¼	112
91⅝	67¾	3	Gen Mills	600	73¾	72¾	72¾	73
100	91	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	95
91¾	67¾	3	Gen Motors	81500	83¼	82⅛	83	82⅝
52	44	4	Gen O Ad A	100	47¾	47¾	47¾	..
41	27½	2	Gen O Ad pf	2100	32⅝	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝
69⅝	57	6b	Gen Pub Ser	1700	69⅝	65	69	68⅞
122⅝	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	400	119¾	118¼	119¾	118
86⅛	68	2§	Gen Refrac	4100	83	81½	83	82¼
126⅝	101	5	Gillette	3400	116½	115½	115½	116⅝
49¾	37	..	Glimbel Br	100	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	..
61⅝	36⅞	1½	Glidden	2400	63¾	63	63¾	62⅝
66	42	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2000	43	42	42½	43¼
82	53¼	2½	Gold Dust	5100	69½	68⅝	68⅝	69⅜
105⅜	73	4	Goodrich	2800	77	75¼	75⅝	76¼
134½	112	5	Goodyear	1500	120	119	119⅝	120¼
54	25	..	Graham-P	1500	27½	27	27½	28⅛
49½	20	..	Grahm-P ct	200	28	27½	27½	..
102⅞	92¼	..	Granby	400	78	77	78	..
96⅛	77⅜	1	Grand Stores	300	86	83	86	84½
32⅞	20½	..	Grand Union	300	28½	28	28½	27⅝
54⅜	41	3	Grand Un pf	300	49⅜	48⅜	48⅜	49
56	43¾	3	Granite City	400	53¼	53	53¼	51
128	101	5	Grt Nor pf	5400	128	126½	127¼	125½
121⅜	100	5	Grt Nor pf ct	600	121⅜	121	121½	121¼
39½	25¼	1.25	Grt Nor Ore	4700	31½	30⅜	31⅜	30¾
44	32⅜	2.80	Grt W Sug	500	35⅝	35¼	35¼	35⅜
96	46	..	Guan Sug pf	40	52	52	52	..
59	32⅜	..	Gulf Mobile	1200	54	53¼	53⅜	53½
103	90½	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	98	98	98	98
79	53¼	2	Gulf Steel	7600	72½	71⅜	71⅝	70⅝

—H—

28	25	1½	Hack Wt	10	26½	26½	26½	26
31	27	1⅝	Hack Wt pf	40	27	27	27	27½
56¾	33⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	1300	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	35⅜
109	91	7	Hanna 1pf	60	105	105	105	105
61⅜	54	2	Harbison	300	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61½
39⅝	20⅞	1.20	Hartman B	2000	24	23⅜	23½	22¼
11½	7	..	Havana El	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
68⅝	28	3	Hayes Body	3600	34⅞	28	29½	33⅜
100½	64	..	Hershey Ch	300	96⅛	96¼	96¼	97
102⅝	61	4	Hershey pf	600	101	100⅞	101	100¼
..	34⅞	2½§	Hmd F	400	29⅞	29	29	29⅝
62⅜	44⅛	2	Houdaille	1600	43	42½	43	42⅝
50⅜	48⅜	3	Household F pf	100	49½	49½	49½	49½
82½	56¼	4	Howe Sound	500	68¾	67½	68¾	68⅞
55⅝	34½	2½	Hud Man	300	47⅞	47	47¼	47⅜
93⅜	77⅛	5	Hudson Mot	2600	87	86⅛	86½	86⅝
82	39½	2§	Hupp Motors	1400	41⅜	41¼	41½	41⅝

—I—

153½	132½	7	Ill Central	5000	153½	150⅝	151⅝	149⅜
153½	133¼	6	Ill Cen pf	100	150½	150½	150½	149½
52⅜	30	2	Ind Oil & G	800	34	33⅜	33½	33⅜
52⅜	29	..	Indian Refin	1200	42	41¼	41¾	41¼
44⅜	28	..	Indian Re ct	700	40½	40	40	40
157	120	4§	Ingersoll R	300	162	158	162	157
115	107	10	Ing Rand pf	10	111	111	111	..
96⅞	78½	3½	Inland Steel	600	95½	95½	95½	93⅛
66⅝	38⅜	4	Inspiration	200	43¼	43	43¼	43⅝
24⅝	21⅝	..	Interboro RT	400	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛
14	8	..	Intercon Rub	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
17⅝	8¼	..	Int Agri	200	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10
246½	149⅝	5	Int Business	300	240	238	240	238
103½	54½	2	Int Combus	110	70¼	69	70	68¾
125¼	92	2½	Int Harv	1900	123¾	121¾	122	121
54¼	47½	2½§	Int Hyd	1400	52	50¾	51½	53
102⅜	65¼	3.20	Int Match pf	600	88	87	88	87¼
29	27	..	Int M Mar ct	500	29	28¾	29	29
7¼	4	..	Int M Mar	2300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
51¼	36½	..	Int M Mar pf	700	49¼	49	49¼	49
72¾	40½	.80	Int Nickel	3700	48¾	47¾	48¼	49
19	15	7	Int P&P A	300	22¾	22¾	22¾	21⅝
24⅞	14¾	..	Int P&P B	1200	22½	21¼	21¾	21¼
17¼	10⅝	..	Int P&P C	2700	15½	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
93	80	7	Int P&P pf	300	86½	86¼	86½	86
63	43⅞	2½	Int Print Ink	300	51	51	51	50⅜
63	53	3	Int Rys	1100	49½	49½	49½	49⅛
80¼	63½	5	Int Sty Pr	200	74¾	74¾	74¾	..
113⅜	78	2	Int Tel & T	63500	113⅝	111¼	111½	111
93½	64¾	2	Inter Dep St	100	69½	69½	69½	69½
38⅝	29	1§	Intertype	600	38⅞	38	38⅜	37½

—J—

84½	77½	4	Jewel Tea	100	80	80	80	79¾
242⅜	152½	3	Johns Man	3400	199	196¼	198	198
16½	6	..	Jordan Mot	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅞

—K—

107	78	5	Kan City So	14600	108⅞	107¼	107½	107
58½	52¾	5	Kayser	200	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53½
37⅛	24⅝	1½	Kaufmn D St	600	29⅞	29	29¼	29
24	11	..	Kelly Spring	2000	13½	13	13¼	13½
94⅞	65	..	Kelly Spr 8%	10	65	65	65	..
59¾	40¼	2	Kelsey Wh	1200	46⅜	45½	46½	45½
19¼	12	..	Kelvinator	1200	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
101⅞	86¾	4	Kennecott	15700	87½	87¼	87¼	86⅞
52½	45¼	2½	Kimberly Cl	100	50	50	50	49
44	27½	1	Kinney	100	43	43	43	43
109⅜	93½	8	Kinney pf	70	100	100	100	102¾
78⅝	25⅛	..	Kolster Rad	1400	35⅝	35	35½	35¼
52⅜	32¾	3	Kraft Cheese	3400	53¼	52⅞	53½	52
99⅞	95	6.50

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Trade Still at High Levels—British Coal Industry Steady

The continuance of high levels of trade and industry in the United States seems to have surpassed all expectations.

Steel mill operations are reported as sustained while the automobile industry, for which a definite reaction was predicted, is experiencing a demand well ahead of that reported at a similar date last year. After a record-breaking period of production, the decline now being noted is much more gradual than had been looked for.

Activity in the motorcar field is felt to reflect the general prosperity and high levels of employment being maintained in this country.

Two industries making marked progress this year are railroading and the manufacture of railroad equipment. Improved conditions in the railroad field have attracted speculative interest to the stocks representing these lines, and the shares of leading companies have shown big advances on the stock market.

Retail trade is reported to be holding up remarkably well and a better tone has manifested itself in the leather trade in these last few weeks. Orders for shoes have been received in encouraging amounts and have been reflected in more active buying of leather.

Upturns in Wheat and Cotton

The market for textiles has been moderately active with prices steady.

Wheat prices took a sharp upturn early this week but slumped Friday. Cotton was featured by an upswing of $1.70 a bale this week.

Volume of business transactions, as indicated by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce for the week ended July 13, was smaller than in either the preceding week or the corresponding week of 1928. The general level of wholesale prices showed a fractional decline from the previous week and was more than 1 per cent lower than in the similar week last year.

Car loadings for the latest reported period show a gain in the distribution of merchandise as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Bank clearings totaled $12,905,473,000 this week, a gain of 24.5 per cent compared with the like week in 1928.

Financing by bonds amounted to $48,691,000 this week, compared with $31,559,000 last week and $31,541,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Conditions in Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—Steadiness features the coal trade in Great Britain, the demand being generally good. Welsh supplies, however, are exceeding requirements. June exports of coal were smaller than those of May but were 12 per cent greater than in June, 1928.

A slight increase in unemployment is reported for Great Britain and Ireland.

What appears to be a crisis has arisen in the British cotton industry. The necessity of a 12½ per cent cut in wages is stressed by mill owners who claim that, due to foreign competition, present wages are carrying the industry into bankruptcy. Employees are asking for an investigation of the industry before lower wages are put into effect. Official intervention has been enlisted.

BRAZIL—A slight easing in the monetary situation in Brazil has encouraged sentiment somewhat, say dispatches to the United States Department of Commerce. Seasonal improvement in sales of automobiles is reported.

ARGENTINA—Business in Argentina has been quiet for the last few days. Collections have been slow and credits more restricted, according to Commerce Department cable reports.

JAPAN—Trade prospects in Japan appear to be favorable although it is felt that the inauguration of some policies of the new government may tend to hinder trade temporarily.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been rather irregular this week. Rails, utilities and steels were the best performers, United States Steel registering a new high. The call money renewal rate was 12 per cent early in the week but funds were loaning at 7 per cent before the week ended.

Gilt-edge securities were easier on the London Stock Exchange as the week opened. Chinese bonds also were adversely affected by the Russian ultimatum on the Manchurian railway. Industrials, however, were steady. The Far Eastern developments continued to hang over the stock market and the week closed dull.

Firmness characterized the opening of the week on the Berlin Boerse Exving of German General Electric shares was noted later in the week and was thought to be for American account. The week's trading closed with a good tone.

The Paris Bourse was extremely dull as the week drew to its close, with quotations showing almost no change.

BETTER INQUIRY IN CLOTH MARKET AT FALL RIVER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Increased inquiry developed this week in the local cloth market as a result of the rise in the cotton market, but the potential business was for the most part at prices that could not be met locally, with the result that the orders went to southern mills. Nevertheless, considerable direct sales were made by Fall River plants, and local brokers reported handling a fair volume.

Inquiry was principally for sateens, three-leaf twills and marquisettes, but actual sales were largely confined to the narrower print cloth constructions. Moderate sales were reported of both wide and narrow odds.

Trading in sateens was on the basis of 10¾ cents for the 4.37s, and 9¾ cents for the 4.70s. Some mills are holding for 10 cents on the 4.70s. The 25-inch 40x32s were the most sought for among the narrows, selling at 3⅛ cents. Fine goods mills are experiencing the customary summer dullness.

The first shipment of local goods by airplane was made Thursday, with a rush order for 500 yards of special supplies being sent to Hoosick Falls, N. Y., via a plane of the Puritan Air Transport Corporation. The order was received by a local broker at 2:35 in the afternoon. The goods were hurriedly cut and packed at the Shove mills, loaded in the plane at 4:50 and arrived at their destination at 7 in the evening, the flying distance being 200 miles.

Current quotations on goods of standard construction follow: 38½-inch 64x60s, 8¼c; 39-inch 56x44s, 6¾c; 27-inch 64x60s, 6c; 27-inch 56x52s, 5c; 25-inch 40x32s, 3⅛c.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1929	1928
June gross	$1,766,180	$1,646,109
Balance after tax	440,444	371,817
Six mos gross	10,661,717	10,178,005
Balance after tax	2,777,814	2,473,506

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ala Gt So 5s '43	101	101
Ala Gt So cons A 5s '49	101	101
Ala Gt So cons B 5s '49	101	101
Ala Gt So 1st 5s '43	101	101
Ala Gt So 1st 5s '43	101	101
Ala Gt So 1st 5s '43

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MERCUR VS. JOHN H. DOEG IN FINAL

Harrison and Appel in Doubles Final in Longwood Bowl Tourney

LONGWOOD BOWL VICTORS

Year	Holder	Challenger
1891	E. L. Hall	E. L. Hall
1892	F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1893	F. H. Hovey	Richard Stevens
1894	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1895	W. A. Larned	F. H. Hovey
1896	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1897	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1898	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899	M. D. Whitman	D. F. Davis
1900	M. D. Whitman	D. F. Davis
1901	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1902	W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier
1903	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1904	W. A. Larned	Holcomb Ward
1905	W. A. Larned	Clarence Hobart
1906	W. A. Larned	R. H. Behr
1907	W. A. Larned	Clarence Hobart
1908	W. A. Larned	R. D. Little
1909	W. A. Larned	W. Clothier
1910	W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin
1911	Raymond Little	E. Dean Pell
1912	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1913	William Johnston	Wm. Johnston
1914	M. E. McLoughlin	M. E. McLoughlin
1915	M. E. McLoughlin	R. N. Williams 2d
1916	William Johnston	R. N. Williams 2d
1917	William Johnston	Wm. Johnston
1918	William Johnston	R. N. Williams 2d
1919	William Johnston	R. N. Williams 2d
1920	William Johnston	C. W. Niles
1921	William Johnston	R. N. Williams 2d
1922	Winner	Runner-up
1923	W. T. Tilden 2d	R. N. Williams 2d
1924	W. M. Williams 2d	H. D. Snodgrass
1925	Frederic Mercur	Wilmer Hall
1926	G. L. Patterson	Takeichi Harada
1927	W. T. Tilden 2d	L. N. White
1928	J. H. Doeg	C. W. Holman
1929	W. L. Allison	J. W. Van Ryn

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., winner of a leg on the historic Longwood Bowl in 1927, and Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., winner of a leg in 1924, seeded No. 2 and 1, respectively, meet in the final round of this year's competition on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club today in what promises to be a real battle.

Mercur defeated J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., in four sets, 8—10, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4, while Doeg's victory was gained after a long drawn-out battle with Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and Georgetown University. Doeg is an undergraduate at Stanford University.

Clay Court Champions

The doubles final will see the United States clay court champions in action. Mercur and Hall, who recently won that title at Indianapolis, face W. Bradshaw Harrison of San Bruno, Calif., a student at the University of Oregon, and Kenneth B. Appel of South Orange, N. J.

After their singles battle Mercur and Hall teamed up to defeat Mangin and Francis X. Shields of New York, after four sets, in which the clay court titlists dropped the second set, which went to 18 games. The score was 6—4, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

Harrison and Appel gave Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., both of Wabash, Mass., a battle in the other semifinal round doubles match on Friday afternoon. Harrison, who has played spectacular tennis here all week, and Appel took the lead at two sets to love, with the loss of only four games, when Hill and Johnson broke through on a deuce set, scored at 8—6, and then won the fourth set, 6—2, to even the match at 2—all. Harrison and Appel made a break through Hill's service to win the final set at 6—2.

Turf Courts Heavy

All the matches Friday were played on heavy courts because of the rain which fell during the early morning hours, and the players slipped and fell, but this did not detract from the high-class tennis displayed in all four semi-final round matches.

Doeg, after losing his service in the first set of his match with Mangin, managed to pull up and even matters at 4-all. Then he ran out the next two games for the set, Mangin held the upper hand in the next two sets winning both of them at 7—5. Then the players left the court for a short intermission.

On their return Doeg, who had not looked impressive against the attack of Mangin, began to find holes in the defense of the New Jersey player and smashed to the sidelines for placements when he managed to catch Mangin a little out of position. Service too, was a great factor in Doeg's victory, for he scored 17 clean-cut aces out of the 52 games played.

Mangin Starts Service

In the fourth set, Mangin dropped his first service to Doeg, who raced ahead and scored a 6—3 victory. The fifth set was the only one which Mangin started with service. He was unable to come through and Doeg gained a lead of 2—0, and later 3—1. Mangin won his service and then broke through Doeg's delivery to even the count at 3-all. Mangin, however, was unable to stay with Doeg in the next game and fell behind, 3—4. Doeg then won his own service and broke through service in the ninth game to win the match.

Doeg earned 68 points against Mangin's 45. Of his earned points 52 were placements, while Mangin placed 44 times. The point score:

First Set

Doeg	2	1	4	1	4	1	4	4	4	6	—29
Mangin	4	4	2	4	0	4	1	2	2	4	—25

Second Set

Doeg	4	4	5	4	4	3	1	2	5	3	1 1—5—37
Mangin	2	2	3	6	2	5	4	4	3	5	4 4—7—44

Third Set

Doeg	3	1	1	6	4	4	0	4	1	2	2—5—32
Mangin	5	4	4	4	2	0	1	4	0	4	4 4—7—36

Fourth Set

Doeg	4	4	6	1	4	1	4	3	6	—6	—33
Mangin	0	2	4	4	2	4	1	5	4	—3	—26

Fifth Set

Doeg	4	6	6	4	1	0	4	5	4	—6	—34
Mangin	2	4	8	0	4	4	1	3	2	—3	—28

The story of Mercur's victory over Hall was simply that he had more power and was able to set a pace which the spectacular Hall could not keep up with. Mercur held a big lead in the first set, 4—1. Hall, however, driving deep, managed to creep up on his opponent until the score stood at 5-all. Mercur finally made a break through service in the fifteenth game for a lead of 8—7, and in the next game was within a point of winning the set at 9—7, only for Hall to make it 8-all.

After that Hall took more chances on the slippery turf forcing a deep driving game. Mercur was steadier and managed to make Hall run from one side of the court to the other. Once when Hall was running after a drive to the left corner, he slipped and turned a complete somersault, returning immediately for play as though nothing had happened. The tide had turned, and Hall, continuing to take chances, ran out the set at 10—8.

Mercur, however, was able to cope with Hall's speed and change of pace, and a break through Hall's delivery in the seventh game enabled him to take the second set at 6—4. A change of pace enabled Mercur to win the third set at 6—2.

Hall lost his service in the third game of the fourth set and this was enough to give Mercur a margin to work on. He ran out the set at 6—4 and won the match. Mercur's victory now evens the score between himself and Hall, both now having won twice. The summary:

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bathlehem, Pa., defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 8—10, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—4, 5—7, 6—7, 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

W. Bradshaw Harrison, San Bruno, Calif., and Kenneth B. Appel, South Orange, N. J., defeated Malcolm T. Hill and Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass., 6—2, 6—2, 6—8, 2—6, 6—2.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—4, 8—10, 6—2, 6—2.

Rumson Polo Four Wins First Match

United States Polo Association Junior Title Play Gets Underway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J.—The junior championship of the United States Polo Association, for teams with an aggregate handicap of 20 or less, and individual handicaps of six or less, got under way here Friday afternoon, with the largest number of teams competing that has ever entered the tournament. Eight groups of four, including two teams from the middle West, will contest for the title, as well as for the Herbert Memorial Cups. For the junior title, the play is on the basis of teams, without handicaps, while the Herbert fixture will be on a handicap basis.

The Rumson team eliminated the first of the invading teams from west of the Alleghanies, calling themselves the Cleveland team, and composed of the Firestone brothers, Raymond and Leonard K., also members of the Princeton team, and another pair of brothers, W. H. White and T. H. White of the Hunting Valley Club. The leading performer for the home team, as far as scoring was concerned, was young Raymond Guest, but the best performance of the day was staged by Gerald Balding, whose fine defense and feeding shots helped many scores.

The struggle was close in the earlier chukkers, but in the last three the winners outplayed their opponents and came through victors by a score of 8—5. The summary:

RUMSON	CLEVELAND
No. 1—W. S. Jones Jr.	
	Raymond Firestone
No. 2—Raymond Guest	L. K. Firestone
No. 3—Gerald Balding	W. H. White
Back—B.K. Gatins	T. H. White

Score—Rumson 8, Cleveland 5. Goals—Guest 4, Balding and Jones 2, for Rumson; R. Firestone 2, L. Firestone and W. White 1, for Cleveland. Referee—Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

YALE GRADUATES DEFEAT HARVARD

CEDARHURST, L. I.—College baseball stars of past years unlimbered their arms, stretched their legs and tested the keenness of their batting eyes at the Rockaway Hunting Club here Friday when nines from the Harvard and Yale Clubs of New York met in their fourth annual game before about 200 alumni of the two universities.

The Yale graduates, showing much less than the Harvard men the effects of a long absence from the diamond, won by 7 to 0. N. M. Way '16 the great Yale pitcher of more than a decade ago, and Harry C. Scott '25, who was taming Harvard teams five years back, had the Harvard clubmen hitting right into the hands of a sturdy defense, and allowed only four hits.

NEW MARATHON MARK

LOS ANGELES (AP)—John Salo, Passaic (N. J.) policeman, and Samuel Richman, of New York, won the 144-hour marathon which ended here Friday night, when they set a new record of 749 miles 696 2-3 yards. The former mark, 25 years old, was set at 728 miles by the two French runners at New Orleans. George Rehayn, San Francisco and Neil Neilsen, Los Angeles were second, with 642 miles 767 yards, third place went to Harry Abramowitz, New York, and Roy McMurty, Los Angeles, with 555 1-3 miles.

WINS RIFLE TROPHY

BISLEY CAMP, England (Canadian Press).—Private T. W. Garnett of London, won the National Rifle Association silver medal Friday by making the highest aggregate score in the second stage of the King's Prize. With Lieut.-Col. R. M. Blair of Vancouver, B. C., and Capt. E. M. Ransford of the Suffolk Regiment, Private Garnet was tied in the general shoot for the second stage in the morning with 141 out of a possible 150. In the afternoon the three shot off and Garnett won.

ANOTHER HOLE IN ONE

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—Thomas J. Davies, former University of Pittsburgh football star and at present coach of football at the University of Rochester, made a hole in one on the Chautauqua golf course Friday. The shot came on the eighth hole at a distance of 150 yards. Davies used a mashie. He was playing in a foursome with Mrs. Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Meers of Greensburg, Pa.

Starring in Longwood Tournament

Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco

Palfrey Sisters in Doubles Final

To Meet the Californians, Miss Cruickshank and Mrs. Harper

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—The Palfrey sisters, Misses Sarah H. and Mianne, gained the final round in the Longwood Cricket Club's invitation women's tennis tournament, held annually in conjunction with the historic Longwood Bowl tourney, and will meet Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Francisco, Calif., and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., and a graduate of the University of California.

Mrs. Harper and Miss Cruickshank, wearing woolen socks over their tennis shoes because of the wet soggy turf, smashed their way to victory over Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

In the other semifinal round doubles match, Miss Sarah Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., an undergraduate at the University of Southern California, and Miss Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., who in 1925 won the United States indoor tennis championship for girls.

The combination play of the Palfrey sisters proved too much for the east and west combination of Miss Gladman and Miss Francis. It was a pretty match to watch while it lasted. The score was 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

LONGWOOD WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT DOUBLES—Semfinal Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

Misses Mianne and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—2.

British Increase Their Tennis Lead

Oxford and Cambridge Team Wins Two of Three Matches

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE vs. HARVARD-YALE TENNIS

Colleges	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oxford-Cambridge	7	2	.778
Harvard-Yale	2	7	.222

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I.—Only three games were played in the Oxford-Cambridge vs Harvard-Yale international college lawn tennis tournament at the Casino Friday, rain interfering with the carrying out of the scheduled program. Of the three matches which were played, the British players won two and the Americans one. This left the score 7 matches to 2 in favor of the Dark and Light Blues.

A. S. Wright of Yale was the American winner. He defeated R. R. T. Young of Cambridge in a three-set match, 11—13, 6—1, 6—4. The first set was a great battle and the longest one of the tournament to date. Young, who is from New Zealand, played so hard in the first set which he won that he could not keep up the pace and the steady playing of the Yale man gave him the next two sets and the victory.

W. Barry Wood Jr., Harvard's star all-round athlete, put up a fine battle against E. R. Avory of Cambridge, but lost, 10—8, 6—4. Avory has a much more finished game than Wood, but the Harvard man has a much more powerful service and is better at the net. P. B. de Ricou of Oxford was the winner of the other match when he defeated Capt. B. H. Whitbeck Jr., of Harvard, 6—1, 7—5. The summary:

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VS. HARVARD-YALE TENNIS TOURNEY—Singles

E. R. Avory, Cambridge, defeated W. B. Wood Jr., Harvard, 10—8, 6—4.

A. S. Wright, Yale, defeated R. R. T. Young, Cambridge, 11—13, 6—1, 6—4.

P. B. de Ricou, Oxford, defeated B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard, 6—1, 7—5.

DEDICATE NEW CLUB HOUSE

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—The new clubhouse of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club was dedicated Friday at a banquet given by officers and members of the club to the flag officers of the other yacht clubs of Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. About 350 attended the dinner, at which Commodore Floyd L. Carlisle, for several years head of the Manhasset Bay Club, presided.

JUNIOR SERIES AT LOUISVILLE

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Legion's junior world series will be played in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4, 5 and 6, it was announced here by Daniel Sowers, national director of the legion baseball program. The eastern sectional champion to play in the finals will be decided at Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 21 and 22, while the regional titleholders will play for the western sectional championship at Colorado Springs, Aug. 28, 29 and 30.

MACK'S TRIO HAS A GREAT RECORD

Walberg and Two Prodigies of John C. Dunn Have Won 41 Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	63	24	.724
New York	52	31	.627
St. Louis	50	37	.575
Detroit	45	43	.511
Cleveland	43	42	.506
Washington	32	50	.390
Chicago	33	56	.371
Boston	26	61	.299

RESULTS JULY 19

Chicago 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 2.
New York 7, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 11, New York 3.
St. Louis 7, Washington 3.

Another one of Philadelphia's "Big Three" in the pitching box, George L. Earnshaw, secured from Baltimore in 1928, brought victory to the league leaders, Friday, by pitching a five-hit game against Detroit to take the second game of the series, 4 to 2. Each day brings a stronger conviction to baseball followers that the three dependable pitchers of the Athletics, Grove, Walberg and Earnshaw, comprise the most effective box trio in the majors today.

Grove and Earnshaw are products of the masterful coaching ability of John C. Dunn, former manager of the Baltimore Orioles. It is a credit to the name of that famous student of baseball, that two of the main cogs in a team that will probably go through to an American League pennant and a world championship this season, were found and developed by Dunn, one of the greatest characters in the schooling of new players. Earnshaw is a right-hander and Grove a left-hander. Between them they have won 28 games for Connie Mack, Grove leading the league with 15 victories and two defeats and Earnshaw winning his thirteenth game in 16, on Friday.

Grove's Record Brilliant

Manager Dunn secured Grove from Martinsburg in 1920, his first year in professional baseball, and Grove won 108 games and lost only 46 for Baltimore in five years. With the Athletics he has won 82 and lost 48, and this is his fifth season in the majors. Earnshaw was with Baltimore 4½ seasons, coming to the Athletics last year. He won 88 and lost 48 for Baltimore, his best season being 1925, when he won 20 and lost 11. In 1923 Grove struck out 332 men in the International League.

Walberg, Grove and Earnshaw have won 41 of Philadelphia's 63 victories this season. With these three to count on at every turn, the Athletics should go through the season with their remarkable record of not losing more than two straight games intact. Walberg was obtained from Milwaukee. He led the American Association in strikeouts in 1924, his last season there, so Connie Mack has the greatest trio of strikeout stars in baseball.

McManus Hits Earnshaw

The only player Earnshaw could not baffle Friday was McManus, third baseman of the Tigers, whose hitting resulted in the only Detroit scores. McManus made two singles, a double and triple in four times up, accounting for four of the five hits made against Earnshaw. Rice's single was the only other hit. Carroll was fairly efficient against Philadelphia but Earnshaw was too much for him.

The Yankees lost another half-game on the Athletics when they divided a doubleheader with Cleveland, winning the first 7 to 2, on the fine pitching of Zachary, and losing the second 11 to 3. Wesley C. Ferrell, recruit pitcher who held Philadelphia to seven hits and beat them five days ago, 8 to 5, also beat the Yankees, striking out nine men. Francis J. Nekola, the star left-hander of the Holy Cross nine of the last three seasons, recently signed by the Yankees, got his first chance to pitch in a major-league game, when he relieved Johnson in the seventh inning. He allowed only one hit in one and two-thirds innings and was not scored upon. Falk hit a home run in the second game, one of the two in the league Friday.

Batting Pair Still Tied

At St. Louis, Stewart again proved the saving pitcher of the Browns by defeating Washington, 7 to 3. In the midst of a St. Louis pitching slump, Stewart has been consistently good, winning three of his last four starts. Manush added two hits in four times up, and as Foxx, his rival for batting honors in the league, made one in two times up, the race for the batting leadership remained unbroken. Both players have been in 85 games but Manush has been at bat 358 times to 312 for Foxx and has made 139 hits to 121 for Foxx.

Thomas held Boston to six hits and Russell allowed Chicago seven, which resulted in one of those infrequent pitching duels, the White Sox coming out on top by 2 to 1. Narlesky's two errors helped the White Sox in their one scoring inning, the sixth. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—7	14	1
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	8	3

Batteries—Zachary and Dickey; Hudlin, Zinn and L. Sewell. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Time—2h. 5m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	x	—11	12	3
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3	7	0

Batteries—Ferrell and L. Sewell; Pipgras, Johnson, Nekola and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Time—2h. 20m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	x	—7	12	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3	8	3

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Braxton and Spencer. Time—1h. 35m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	x	—2	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	6	3

Batteries—Thomas and Berg; Russell and Heving. Time—1h. 35m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—4	9	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	5	1

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Carroll and Hargrave. Time—1h. 53m.

LEGION SERVICE MEDAL PRESENTED TO LANDIS

CHICAGO (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal of the American Legion, the highest award given by that organization, was presented to Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, by Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion today.

In his presentation address, Mr. McNutt said: "Your devotion to the defenders of our Nation, your support of Legion ideals and endeavors have been invaluable and a great public service to America. You have responded instantly to every call the Legion has made on you."

Judge Landis is the third American to receive the award, the others having been Gen. John J. Pershing and Admiral Robert E. Coontz. Nine foreigners have received it.

K. E. Gledhill and E. J. Pare in Final

Western Lawn Tennis Association Tournament in Semi-final Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Having had five days of the finest weather, the annual tournament for the championship of the Western Lawn Tennis Association on the claycourts of the Skokie Country Club north of here got down to the semifinals in fine shape. In a men's singles semifinal played Friday, a spectacular three-hour battle was provided, K. E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., Pacific Coast junior champion, emerging victor over Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, southern junior champion.

Gledhill was forced to go four sets to win 6—1, 10—12, 6—2, 14—12. The Californian had the southern boy at match point eight times before he could make it good. Gledhill's severe service and his hard-driving game proved the deciding factor, but Sutter's faculty for accurate placements to end rallies when he most needed the point prolonged the contest.

Sutter mixed his shots well, but Gledhill's hard driving gave him many hard "gets" that had to be lobbed. The Californian's usually powerful overhead smashing game proved only about 50 per cent effective on these lobs. In the other semifinal, E. J. Pare of Chicago, United States Claycourt champion and title defender in this tourney, meets H. E. Vines of Los Angeles, Calif.

Pare did not play singles Friday, but with his partner K. M. Reid of Cleveland, won his way to the semifinals in the doubles by defeating W. T. Hayes and J. J. Harris of Chicago, 6—2, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

Miss Caroline Swartz of San Francisco continued the favorite in the women's singles, as she defeated Miss Muriel Adams of Indianapolis, 6—3, 11—9, in a quarterfinal match. She meets Miss Ruth Bailey of St. Louis, who won over Mrs. Barbara Duffy of Cleveland, 6—0, 6—0, in a surprisingly one-sided score on Friday. The summary:

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals

K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—1, 10—12, 6—2, 14—12.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

W. T. Hayes and J. J. Harris, Chicago, defeated Edward Kline and A. H. Dahlquist, Chicago, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

F. F. Royer and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated J. Thelan and R. F. Goffredson, Milwaukee, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

L. B. Dailey Jr. and E. H. McCauliff, New York, defeated Robert Nord and L. M. Boldenweck, Chicago, 6—1, 3—6, 8—6, 8—6.

Charles Lejeck and Leo Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Hugh McArthur and C. S. Sutter, New Orleans, 7—5, 6—3, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Third Round

K. E. Gledhill and H. E. Vines, California, defeated L. L. Thalheimer Jr. and E. W. Klingeman, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Leroy Weir and G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated Charles and Leo Lejeck, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

F. F. Royer and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated L. B. Bailey Jr., and E. H. McCauliff, New York, 8—6, 6—3, 9—7.

K. M. Reid, Cleveland, and E. J. Pare, Chicago, defeated W. T. Hayes and J. J. Harris, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Beatrice Ayer, Chicago, 6—0, 7—5.

Fourth Round

Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Catherine Wolf, Indianapolis, defeated Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Carolin Swartz, San Francisco, defeated Miss Muriel Adams, Indianapolis, 6—3, 11—9.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss C. L. Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Barbara Holden and Mrs. W. B. McIlvane, Winnetka, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, and Miss M. Z. McHale, Dallas, defeated Miss Lucy Jane Hedberg and Miss Elsie Watson, Glencoe, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Louise Hofmeister and Miss Willard, Chicago, defeated Miss Caroline Swartz, San Francisco, and Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland, 0—6, 7—5, 9—7.

Mrs. Ruth Riese, Saginaw, and Mrs. Barbara Duffy, Cleveland, defeated Miss Catherine Wolf and Miss Muriel Adams, Indianapolis, 8—6, 8—6.

Manush Takes the Batting Leadership

Foxx Drops to Second Place After Setting the Pace For Nearly Two Months

CHICAGO (AP)—The task of setting the pace for American League batsmen, handled during the last seven weeks by J. J. Foxx of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, passed into the practiced hands of Henry E. Manush, St. Louis Brown outfielder, during the thirteenth week of the campaign, unofficial averages, including Wednesday's games, reveal.

After leading the younger circuit for nearly two months, the star first baseman of Connie Mack's league leaders slipped just enough to permit Manush to lead by the scant margin of one point. Manush had compiled a mark of .391 to .390 for Foxx.

Leaders Fall Off

On the whole, the week was not so good for the 10 leaders, only two, A. H. Simmons of Philadelphia, and Earl B. Combs of the Yankees, improving their averages. Behind Manush and Foxx were, R. R. Fothergill, Detroit, .385; A. H. Simmons, Philadelphia, .362; A. M. Lazzeri, New York, .361; L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland, .355; E. B. Combs, New York, .352; G. S. Cochrane, Philadelphia, .351; H. E. Heilmann, Detroit, 350; G. H. Ruth, New York, .348.

Along with Foxx, the Athletics as an organization failed to maintain their hitting pace and dropped into second place behind the Detroit Tigers. The Athletics fell from .309 to .303, while S. R. Harris' team retained its average of .308. Detroit also led in runs scored with 554, and the Athletics continued to be most difficult to score upon, having held opponents to 331 runs.

Grove Tops Pitchers

R. M. Grove, the Athletics' star left-hander, was credited with one victory during the week and topped the list with a record of 15 victories and two defeats. He also continued his reign as strikeout ruler with 112 in 22 games. His team mate, George W. Earnshaw, was second among hurlers working in turn with a mark of 12 triumphs and four defeats. Tom Zachary of the Yankees was the only undefeated pitcher in the league, having been credited with four victories.

The Athletics' fielding held up better than their hitting and they led with a percentage of .975. St. Louis and Washington were tied for the runner-up position with .974. Other leaders:

Runs batted in—Simmons, Philadelphia, 92; Hits—Manush, St. Louis, 137; Home Runs—Ruth and H. L. Gehrig, New York, 22; Triples—E. J. Miller, Philadelphia, 12; Doubles—C. L. Gehringer and R. C. Johnson, Detroit, 32; Stolen Bases—Gehringer, Detroit, and C. W. Cissel, Chicago, 13; Double plays—Cleveland, 95; Triple Plays—Chicago, New York and Detroit, one each.

Herman Raises His Average Over .400

Steady Hitting Against Western Clubs Keeps Him Ahead of O'Doul

NEW YORK (AP)—F. C. Herman, the Brooklyn hitter, remains at the top in the National League batting list, but with an average swelled to .404 as a result of steady pounding against western pitching at Ebbets Field in the last fortnight, Herman's margin, however, is none too wide, as Frank J. O'Doul of Philadelphia is holding his ground at .393. The averages, issued today, include games of last Wednesday.

Melvin T. Ott of New York, who yielded the home run crown to C. H. Klein of Philadelphia in the course of the week, leads the league in scoring with 85 runs and in runs batted in with 94. W. T. Terry of New York sets the pace in total hits with 136, while John H. Frederick of Brooklyn and C. J. Hafey of St. Louis are tied for the top in doubles with 27 apiece.

J. L. Waner of Pittsburgh has hit 14 triples to lead, while Klein's 28 home runs top Ott's by three. H. S. Cuyler of Chicago still leads in stolen bases with 26.

Following Herman and O'Doul in the batting averages are these regulars: W. H. Terry, New York, .373; C. H. Klein, Philadelphia .373; J. L. Waner, Pittsburgh, .361; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, .360; Rogers Hornsby, Chicago, .358; F. F. Frisch, St. Louis, .355; C. J. Hafey, St. Louis, .353; and J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, 351.

The defeat of Burleigh A. Grimes at Boston on Wednesday cost him the pitching lead. Guy T. Bush, the Chicago star, slipped into first place with 12 victories and only one defeat for a percentage of .923, while Grimes fell back to second with 15 games won and two lost for .882. Henry W. Meine of Pittsburgh is the nominal leader with four games won and none lost, but of course, cannot be classed as a regular.

The Phillies lead in team batting, with a margin of .309 to .307 over Pittsburgh. The Giants are third with .305 and the Cubs fourth with .303, rounding out the largest list of teams ever seen in the .300 class at this stage of the season. The Giants and the Cubs are tied for the top in fielding with .974. The reds are third with .972.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	53	29	.646
Chicago	51	29	.638
New York	50	38	.568
St. Louis	43	42	.506
Brooklyn	38	45	.458
Philadelphia	34	49	.410
Boston	34	52	.395
Cincinnati	32	51	.386

RESULTS JULY 19

All games postponed.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	58	37	.611
Toronto	53	45	.541
Montreal	50	47	.515
Baltimore	47	44	.516
Newark	48	46	.511
Reading	43	46	.483
Buffalo	45	50	.474
Jersey City	32	61	.344

RESULTS JULY 19

Newark 7, Buffalo 5.
Montreal 14, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 10, Reading 1.
Baltimore 7, Rochester 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	59	29	.670
St. Paul	55	36	.604
Minneapolis	51	38	.573
Minneapolis	51	38	.573
Louisville	40	46	.465
Columbus	40	49	.449
Toledo	33	53	.384
Milwaukee	32	56	.364

RESULTS JULY 19

Columbus 7, Milwaukee 6.
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 5, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis 5, Louisville 4 (12 innings).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	53	36	.596
New Orleans	52	41	.559
Nashville	50	43	.538
Atlanta	50	44	.532
Memphis	48	46	.511
Little Rock	42	51	.412
Mobile	37	53	.411
Chattanooga	36	52	.409

RESULTS JULY 19

Nashville 5, Memphis 4.
New Orleans 10, Mobile 3.
Atlanta 13, Birmingham 12.
Little Rock 10, Chattanooga 9.

THREE MISSOURI FINALS DECIDED

Brown and Coggeshall Win Valley Tennis Title for Third Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Wray D. Brown, St. Louis, and Harris E. Coggeshall Jr., Des Moines, are the new men's doubles champions of the Missouri Valley Tennis Association as a result of their victory over the team of Theodore A. Eggmann and Gustave H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, in the final round Friday afternoon. The match was decided in straight sets, Brown and Coggeshall winning, 6—4, 6—1, 6—0.

In winning the men's doubles event Brown and Coggeshall qualified to represent the Missouri Valley section in the United States men's doubles championship to be decided on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., next month. Brown and Coggeshall won the Missouri Valley title in 1926 and 1927 and prior to this tournament won several important matches at Indianapolis and Chicago.

Play in the doubles final

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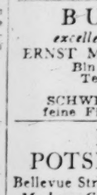

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Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. JESKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—House Beautiful; suites and baths, rooms with running water; excellent food. Management MRS. MANION and MRS. WEST. 230 No. Cascade and 412 No. Tejon.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Man wishes position as office manager and accountant for large corporation, anywhere in United States or Europe; 14 years' experience as cost accountant and office manager for large dairy business; knowledge of general accounting and credits; some knowledge of foreign languages. Box S 319, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market Street.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Young man, English desires position as butler, valet, or care of gentleman; will go anywhere. ALBERT E. WAKEHAM, 14 East Sola St.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore, GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Individual cards made from any picture furnished by our customers.

We want orders now. Write for full details.

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BACK BAY SUITES 1-2-3 rooms in first class buildings; convenient locations; some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard. COLEMAN & GILBERT ASSO., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston, Back Bay 1576.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Sublet through September, furnished, attractive 4-room apartment, bath, kitchenette; electric refrigeration; refined house and neighborhood, suitable 1 or 2 persons. Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Six rooms and bath in 2-family house, 128 A Cooper Street, near B. M. T. subway. E. BAUMERT, Glendmore 6881.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 35-23 80th St.—Two-family house, new modern 6-room apartment and sun porch, breakfast nook, tiled kitchen and bath; heated garage, awnings, full screens, eyelastic shades. 2 blocks from 8 transit lines and Christian Science church; will decorate to suit. See owner only, G. MEYERS, Pomeroy 2513.

MOBILE, ALA.—Unfurnished apartment, very attractive, modern four rooms and bath, screened porches, garage, private entrances. Phone Dexter 5029-W or call at 1911 Old Government St.

N. Y. C., 17 West 95th St.—Beautiful furnished, unfurnished apartments; all modern improvements; steam heat, parquet floors; convenient all transportation; $65 monthly. Riverside 5851.

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4 and 5 rooms, Frigidaire, elevator, tile kitchen and bath, mahogany and gumwood finish. Select tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Back Bay 8822.

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RESERVOIR SECTION—3 to 5 rooms, with porch; $45 to $70; 1929 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass., Suite No. 1, or Janitor.

TO RENT—On Beacon Hill, from Aug. 15, for one month or longer, a furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath; telephone; 5 minute walk from stores and theaters, references. Box H 22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CADILLAC—Model 341-B, 2-passenger coupe, rumble seat, 1929, driven under 4000 miles; passing of owner necessitates disposal. Tel. Hancock 7195 (Boston).

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LADY with 7-passenger Cadillac sedan cheerfully offers her services to those desiring long or short trips; 12 years' driving experience. CARRIE F. ESTABROOK, 37 Nathan Road, Newton Center, Mass. Tel. Center Newton 4060.

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Trips to Pleasant View and Bow, Mrs. Eddy's Home, and all other points of interest. Send for booklet. Cars may be hired for any occasion at very reasonable rates.

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Community Camps are Popular

LARGE PROFITS are now being made in Maine Coast Adult Camps. You can develop a Community Paradise on my property described on this page under "Summer Property." With Community Ownership plan now in use you can control with $10,000 and experienced ability. Details, pictures, I. G. McCOLL, East Harpswell, Me.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FOR RENT—Campton Pleasant Lake, New London, N. H.; living room, fireplace, dining room, kitchen, running water, 4 chambers, ice, wood, and electric light. $2.00 per day. E. F. LIBBY, Box 4, Antrim, N. H.

TO LET—Cottage in pines on shore of lake; 7 or 8 adults; reasonable terms. Box 169, West Dennis, Mass.

CAMP SITES

Beauty Spot of Maine Coast

YOU CAN OWN THIS on very advantageous terms. See my ads under "Summer Property" and "Business Opportunities" on this page. I. G. McCOLL, East Harpswell, Me.

DANCING STUDIOS

EDITH WOOD, Dancing Instructress, Ballroom Studio of Dancing, 20 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Ocean 1054-1055.

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LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St., Cathedral 5351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 105 W 40th St., N. Y. C. Tel. PENN. 5589—A placement medium established 1920, for all office positions. Personal interviews only: 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

JACOBUS KIPP family "tree" for sale; dates from 1640 in Holland; printed about 1840; complete. J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARAGES

A SMALL garage where you will feel welcome and at home; storage daily, weekly, monthly. MOTOR CAR GARAGE, 328 Newbury Street, Cor. Mass. Ave., Boston.

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JOSEPHINE YAKER
Shampooing and Manicuring
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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHERS—Latin, English, Kindergarten; New York City; Christian Scientist preferred; degree required. Room 604, 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED immediately, Governess Teacher, Kindergartener; resident position in private school for children needing special help; Christian Scientist preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Telephone Morristown 2273.

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PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

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HOUSES TO LET

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DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

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Rest home, cheerful, charming atmosphere, open fires; best home table and service; attention if desired; 45 minutes by express from New York; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; 2 blocks from shops yet quiet; high elevation. Telephone 3770 Greenwich, Conn., or write for particulars, 303 Milbank Avenue.

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Splendid opportunity to develop established tourist trade in thriving town about 30 miles southeast of Buffalo; exceptionally attractive 11-room house in A-1 condition; also suitable for rest home or lovely private home. CATTARAUGUS REAL ESTATE CO., Olean, N. Y.

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Ideal for those desiring rest and study; large home, spacious grounds. 267 Orange Rd. Montclair 1804.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 41 Irving St.—Board and rooms in a pleasant, attractive home, within 20 minutes from the heart of Boston. Telephone Porter 5499-M.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND—Accommodations available for young man. M-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Home for a few elderly people as paying guests; cheerful surroundings. Telephone Monument 2006, ROBINSON.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Business women can find comfortable rooms, permanent or transient, at the Fenway Club, 1126 Boylston St., where all can enjoy laundry and kitchen privileges; rates moderate. The club is under new management.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—One large front unfurnished room, connecting bath; another large unfurnished room with kitchenette; also furnished rooms with kitchen privileges. Back Bay 0091.

BOSTON, 166 Huntington Ave., S. 2—Nice, quiet, comfortable room; private home; bath adjacent; central; near Christian Science church. Copley 5552-M.

BOSTON, 397 Commonwealth Ave.—Bachelor residence; a few desirable rooms, shower bath, telephone, running water; terms reasonable. Kenmore 6880.

BOSTON—Two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath, in refined private home; suitable for couple or 1 or 2 gentlemen. Phone Kenmore 2808.

BOSTON—Delightful front room, modern apartment; to August; 260; vicinity church. 375 Commonwealth Ave., Apartment [illegible]-way 3809.

BOSTON, The Cairns, 288 Commonwealth Ave.—Select residential and transient home for paying guests; year-round hospitality. Back Bay 1828.

BOSTON, Marlborough Street—Room with private bath; also small rooms; ladies only. G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 11 Norway Street, Suite 5—Two outside rooms. Telephone Copley 4043-R.

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—One pleasant side room for rent; reasonable.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—We offer home comforts; 2 single, 2 double; one with private bath. 69 Summit Ave. Regent 6313.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 8 Maple Ave.—Attractive living room and bedroom, twin beds, in refined home; central. References, Univ. 2844.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—Furnished rooms on bathroom floor in historic old house in Marblehead, 2 blocks from harbor; furnished with old furniture and hooked rugs; some rooms with fireplace; use of large backyard. Telephone Marblehead 593 or write MRS. STEARNS, 52 Washington St.

N. Y. C., W. 95th St.—Nice comfortable room in private home; running water, large closet; elevator; bath with shower; exceptional opportunity for particular person; use of grand piano; convenient to transportation, churches; references. Phone Riverside 7423.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd Street-West End Avenue—Large front room, adjoining bath; Christian Scientist preferred. Susquehanna 5331.

NEW YORK CITY, 110 W. 82nd St.—Front basement suite, 1 to 3, front double, kitchenette, also singles; Lovekin heater; newly decorated; exclusive.

N. Y. C., 244 W. 72nd—Modern, every comfort; accessible Christian Science church; woman. For appointment phone Susquehanna 2449.

N. Y. C., 345 W. 85th (Riverside)—Comfortable home, business girl, $7.50-$9; kitchen privilege; piano. Susquehanna 4598, KING.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th (311)—Cool, light, single room; clothes closet; running water; elevator. Tel. Riverside 5146.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, cool front room; single or double; convenient transportation. TRIGGS, Apartment 3E.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th—Rooms with lavatory, $12, $8, $6; elevator apartment; excellent location; G-W; ROUZEE.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS GIRL desires back room in quiet home, quiet neighborhood; small adult family; preferably alone on top floor because very light sleeper; kitchen privileges. G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT for private or institutional work; five years' experience; American, Protestant. J-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS MAN, European and American experience; commercial, financial and secretarial; thorough knowledge several languages. J-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLLEGE STUDENT wants position as chauffeur until Oct. 15; willing to travel; references. J. W. EAKINN, 8 Dalton St., Boston.

CREDIT MAN, several years' experience commercial credits, collections, office supervision, desires connection. Box R-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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SECRETARY; temporary or permanent; part or whole time; experienced. G-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER-Secretary, capable, responsible; 12 years' experience; any desirable location considered. M. M. G., 47 So. Walnut, East Orange, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

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SUMMER BOARD (Continued)

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Inexpensive as well as enjoyable.
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SUMMER HOMES TO LET

EASTHAM, Cape Cod, Mass.—Two very desirable houses available for August and September; one has modern conveniences, eight rooms, for $90 per week; the other has pump and kerosene lights, seven rooms, for $35 per week; everything furnished except linens; boat and garage with each. For further particulars write FREEMAN C. HATCH.

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Casco Bay, Maine Peninsula

Two Miles Lovely Water Front

SECLUDED BEAUTY SPOT, yet very accessible; quiet coves and wide bays; an Utopian setting for Colony, Camps or Estate; athletic field, 10 cottages, large main bungalow, canoes, boats; fine old house, built 1796, modernized. Sacrificed complete for less than $25,000; terms. Pictures, details, STROUT, 8138 Old South Bldg., Boston, or I. G. McCOLL, owner, East Harpswell, Me.

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on D. W. Highway

RUSSELL INN
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Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1859 Main St.
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St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 3 Post Office Arcade; West Palm Beach News Agency, 1089½ North Olive Ave.
Home City News Company, Zack and Franklin Sts.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

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Alabama

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

ATLANTA

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Georgia

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(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: PRINCE HENRY NAVIGATOR.

Where: Portugal.

When: Fourteenth to fifteenth centuries.

Why famous: A Portuguese prince and a patron of navigators and explorers. Being a grandson of John of Gaunt, Prince Henry claimed relationship to the royal house of England. Under the reigning Portuguese house of Avitz, to which his father, King John, belonged, Portugal attained its highest power and prosperity. Prince Henry had already made his mark as one of the ablest soldiers in Europe when, in 1420, he turned abruptly from a military career to throw his whole heart into plans for navigating the unknown western and southern seas. On his estate at Sagres, just south of Lisbon and the extremest western point of Portugal, he established his famous school for navigators, and there attracted the flower and youth of Portuguese nobility.

At this period commerce was in its infancy. That knowledge of the world beyond southern Europe, which the Greeks and Romans possessed, had been lost; even the Crusaders had seldom ventured beyond Egypt and Syria. But when in 1295 the Polo brothers returned from their twenty years among the Mongols, new vistas were revealed. The lure of gold and of spices seized upon the ambitions and imaginations of Europeans. Venice and Genoa became rising centers of commerce, they communicated by sea with the towns of the Netherlands and their ships touched at Lisbon. So it was that Prince Henry, gazing across an expanse of western sea, conjectured that there might be a westward route to India and the Spice Islands, a route independent of Venetian fleets and slow-footed Mohammedan caravans. Every year he sent out two or three caravels, manned by intrepid sailors eager to push out upon unknown seas. History paints in glowing colors their brilliant achievements, but not invariably does it give credit to Prince Henry, whose patronage and whose indomitable perseverance and keen foresight made the achievements possible.

In Lighter Vein

A Possibility

"I wonder," mused the shrewd milkman, as he added a fourteenth bottle to the thirteen already on the porch, "whether it is possible these people can be out of town?"—*Terre Haute Tribune.*

Life

Preferred

Mrs. Withers had been to the talking pictures for the first time.

"'Ow did yer like it, Nell?" asked her friend.

"All right enough, but to tell yer the truth, I rather 'ave been to one of the old unspeakable ones."—*Boston Transcript.*

The After-Dinner Talk

"The speaker seems to weigh every word before he speaks."

"But you could never accuse him of giving short weight."

Without Benefit of Padre

Teacher: "Willie, you got your home work 100 per cent correct; how did you do it?"

Willie: "I did it myself, this time!"

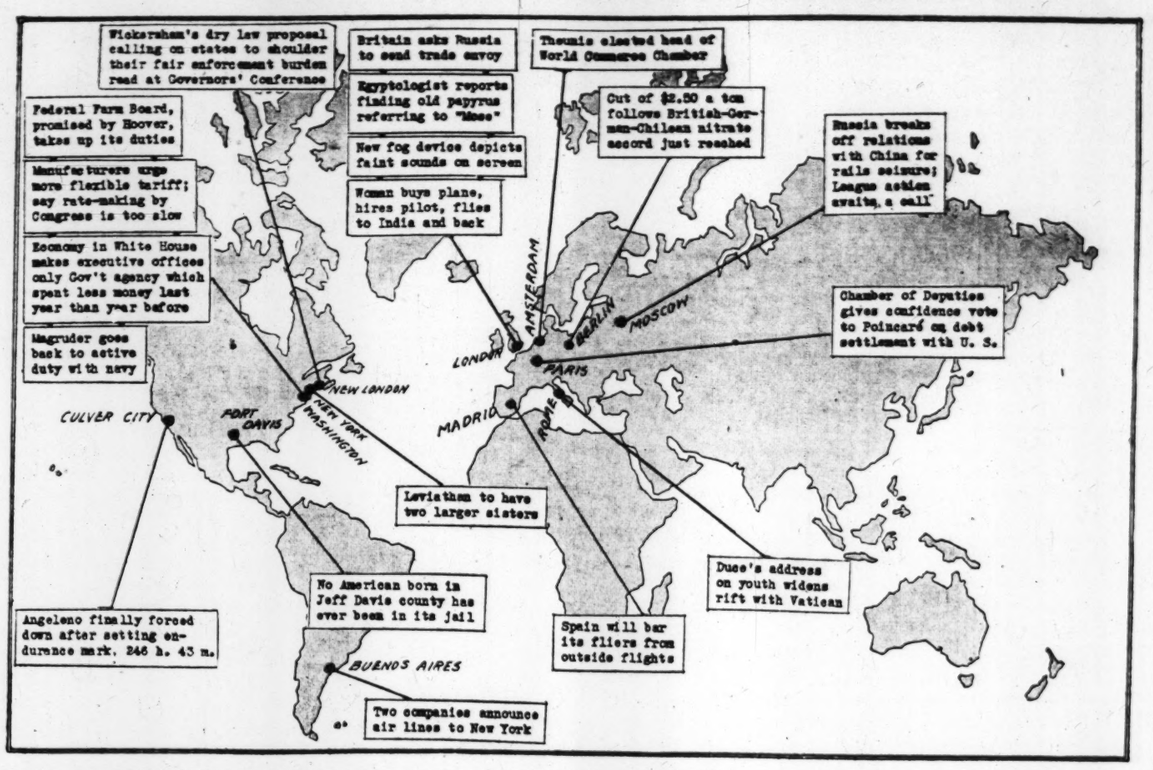
The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the big IF in Mr. Wickersham's much debated dry-law letter?—*Editorial*.. 20
2. Why is a she wolf kept caged at the Capitol in Rome?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
3. What are the root meanings of "producer" and "consumer"?—*Word a Day*..... 20
4. What percentage of the homes in America employ paid workers?—*Home Making* 20
5. How much in taxes was paid by class 1 railroads in the United States last year?—*Editorial Notes* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

World News of the Week at a Glance


Wickersham's dry law proposal calling on states to shoulder their fair enforcement burden read at Governors' Conference
Britain asks Russia to send trade envoy
Thomas elected head of World Commerce Chamber
Egyptologist reports finding old papyrus referring to "Moses"
Federal Farm Board, promised by Hoover, takes up its duties
Cut of $2.50 a ton follows British-German-Chilean nitrate accord just reached
Russia breaks off relations with China for rails seizure; League action awaits a call
Manufacturers urge more flexible tariff; say rate-making by Congress is too slow
New fog device depicts faint sounds on screen
Woman buys plane, hires pilot, flies to India and back
Economy in White House makes executive offices only Gov't agency which spent less money last year than year before
Chamber of Deputies gives confidence vote to Poincaré on debt settlement with U. S.
Magruder goes back to active duty with navy
LONDON
AMSTERDAM
BERLIN
MOSCOW
PARIS
NEW LONDON
CULVER CITY
FORT DAVIS
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MADRID
ROME
Leviathan to have two larger sisters
Duce's address on youth widens rift with Vatican
No American born in Jeff Davis county has ever been in its jail
Spain will bar its fliers from outside flights
Angeleno finally forced down after setting endurance mark, 246 h. 43 m.
BUENOS AIRES
Two companies announce air lines to New York

A Word a Day

Sacrilegious

This has always been considered a catchword in spelling contests, for its evident connection with things sacred has caused the unwary to take it for granted that the latter half of the word was spelled like "religious." The fact is that this word is compounded from *sacer*, "sacred," and *legere*, "to gather or pick up," and from its origin has been used to characterize one who committed the crime of misappropriating what was consecrated to God's service.

"Sacrilegious" might be applied to people and attributes, as well as to actual deeds on every hand, and while it does not necessarily spring from wickedness, it denotes an ungodliness, an irreverence, and lack of spiritual-mindedness which is quite as undermining as actual sin.

Since there is confusion about the spelling of this word, there are also mistakes made in pronouncing it. It should sound like sak-ri-le'-jus, the third syllable accented and long. Sound *a* as in *am*, *i* as in *rib*, *e* as in *eve*, *u* as in *circus*.

"His most trivial utterances were never sacrilegious."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Anti-Scandal Club

Believing that much of the world's discord is caused by people not guarding their tongues, an Anti-Scandal Club has been established by the Rev. Frank Melville, Vicar of Exhall, Warwickshire, Eng. Members of the new club take an oath either to speak well of people or remain silent. A probationary period is required.

Early Suppression of News

Boston's first newspaper, Public Occurrences Both Foreign and Domestic, published Sept. 25, 1690, was suppressed when its editor Richard Pierce undertook to publish the names of all who circulated false rumors.

Telephone Wire Transportation

Observant persons may notice that some telephone poles have brackets on the cross arms supporting some of the wires, either above or below their usual positions. This arrangement is designed to prevent disturbing sounds from being heard by those talking over the wire.

Smith's Lead

Boston's new telephone directory lists more Smiths than any other name. The Smiths occupy nine full pages, but the Sullivans are pressing them closely with eight pages and a half.

New Use for Potatoes

Last year when the United States produced the largest potato crop in its history — 467,000,000 bushels — a profitable way of disposing of the surplus was found in feeding the inferior grades to cattle.

Loss by Erosion

Careful estimates show that a cubic mile of top soil is swept down the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico annually. A cubic mile of solids of this character represents the equivalent of three inches of top soil from 13,000,000 acres of land.

Long Distance Connections

During 1928 the average time required to make a long distance telephone connection in the United States was 2.4 minutes as compared with 13.6 minutes in 1920.

First American Knight

William Pepperil of Kittery, Me., was the only nativeborn American to be knighted by the King of England.

The Richest German

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is still the wealthiest German, his estate being estimated at 500,000,000 gold marks, approximately $119,000,000.

America's Telephone Mileage

If the telephone wire in the United States were laid in one continuous line it would reach 2720 times around the world.

A Quotation for Today

WHAT men want is not talent—it is purpose.
—BULWER

Brevities

Detroit News: We have no idea how it is done, but a local golfer can drive a wooden tee 60 feet without disturbing the ball.

London Opinion: A 16-year-old Hungarian boy has had several volumes of poems published. His parents fear that he is too old to grow out of it now.

Toronto Labor Leader: Honeymoon salad—"Lettuce alone."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Triumph

(From the New Outlook)

London

AFTER 12 years of research in his own laboratory in London, a blind scientist has invented a camera which will take photographs and develop and print them at a single operation.

The inventor, Dr. John Wilson of Ipswich, with the assistance of his 19-year-old son, has been experimenting with colored plates and gases, and the result is this lightning camera which may revolutionize modern photography.

Similar in appearance to the ordinary folding pocket variety, the new camera has five small colored plates in its sides, and a cylinder containing a secret mixture which the inventor calls "gas." There are two lenses, one a common camera lens and one an ultra-violet ray lens. The films and paper are inserted together, and every time the shutter is opened or closed a small quantity of the gas is released. This develops, fixes and prints the negative on the paper. The camera will only take instantaneous photographs.

Dr. Wilson demonstrated his invention before a gathering of scientists in London. What a triumph over one of life's handicaps.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Jackson Heights, New York

Dear Editor:

It is difficult to express my increasing gratitude to the Mail Bag for the many friends I have gained through it and for the knowledge I have gained of distant places. I have often read in its contents of the meeting of two Mail Baggers and looked forward to the day when I could come in such close contact with my distant friends. It was only a few days ago that I had this pleasure, for one of my Monitor friends came to visit me. He and I are interested in the collection of pictures of Christian Science churches throughout the world. Another new Mail Bag friend has offered to help me secure some pictures of churches in his state and if boys in any foreign countries could assist me in gaining some views, I should be glad to reciprocate in some way.

Perhaps the Mail Baggers may be interested in some facts about the city in which I live, although I cannot give such a glowing description as one might of the Alps in Switzerland, or the canals of Venice. Jackson Heights, a restricted residential community, is a part of New York City whose harbor is one of the most beautiful and largest of the world's great ports. Manhattan Island, which is about two miles wide and 13½ miles long, was rough and rocky, with brooks, ponds, marshes, and several swamps, when the Dutch first settled it. But today it is vastly different, for the city sky line is made ragged by the tall skyscrapers, the construction of which was made necessary by the narrowness of the downtown portion of the island in which the increasing population had to be accommodated.

The park system of New York includes property valued at many millions of dollars, of which Central Park is the largest, occupying 840 acres of ground. In this park is the Metropolitan Museum of Art and near it is the Museum of Natural History. Other places of interest in New York are the aquarium at Battery Park which has excellent exhibits of marine life, the New York Public Library occupying two blocks, and the Woolworth Building of over 50 stories—all these help to make New York a wonder city.

In every issue of the Monitor I constantly find more and more to enjoy and to this great internationally known newspaper, "a friend of all true friends," I owe my thanks and sincere appreciation. Frank M.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

I should like to tell you about my first airplane flight. Our plane was a bright red Moth. We left the earth so quickly that I hardly realized I was up until I looked down and saw the earth far below me. It was a thrilling and pleasing sensation. I had been looking forward to an airplane flight for such a long time that I could hardly believe I was really in the air. We climbed steadily to a height of 4000 feet. Toronto looked lovely! It certainly would be a nice and easy way to learn geography. We went down to the Toronto Bay which borders Lake Ontario. The trains looked like long caterpillars.

The pilot talked to me quite a lot through the "phones," although the noise was so great when the engine was on full that I couldn't hear myself speak. The noise doesn't bother one, however, because the earmuffs on the helmet block it. I found that we were going between 70 and 80 miles an hour all the time, although it looked and felt as though we were going about two. The wind rushing by me was the only indication that I was going faster. This is because one is not going past any buildings or landmarks of any kind. Altogether I was up for 15 minutes and they were the most wonderful I can remember.

I should like to express my appreciation of the Monitor. I especially enjoy the Children's and Young Folks' pages, Snubs, the Sundial, In Lighter Vein, One Minute Biographies and the World News Cartoon. I am 14 and have been going to First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Toronto, ever since I have been old enough.

Next autumn I shall be in the second year in high school. I am a Girl Scout and should like to correspond with girls who are Guides or Scouts. I should like to hear from Canada, France and Germany and especially from aviation enthusiasts. With best wishes to the "air-minded" Mail Baggers, and the hope that they may also enjoy a trip in the air.

Joan P.

[Another Mail Bagger is added to our growing list of aviation enthusiasts! —Ed.]

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dear Editor:

Once before I sent a letter to this department, and through it have received such wonderful friends that I am writing again, with the hope that I may receive many more letters from far-off ports.

At the present time I am very much interested in international correspondence. I have friends in India, France, Russia, Bulgaria, Chile, and Colombia. I think that if all the boys and girls of today would come to realize through correspondence how much we have in common with young people in other countries, future world understanding and peace would be assured.

I live in the Ozarks, "the land of a million smiles." Blue mountains, blue lakes, and blue skies all combine to make beautiful scenery. The state university is located in this city. I shall be glad to tell boys of any age all about this wonderful country, if you will only write! Write in French, Spanish, or English, as you choose. Eugene S.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

I always ask for the Monitor when I return from school. It helps me so much in my school work and also in outside activities. In fact I enjoy the whole paper, it is so clean-cut and wholesome. I have had the privilege of selling Monitors in our church on Wednesday nights. I have attended Sunday School ever since I was 3 years old, and am now serving as treasurer of the Sunday School's building fund of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Brooklyn.

I have two pets—a dog and a canary. Our canary's cage door is opened and he is left to fly around the rooms each morning. I am especially interested in swimming, dancing, singing, reading, elocution and bicycle riding. I should like to receive letters from girls anywhere who wish to correspond with me.

Gene C.

[Thank you for sending the verses, Gene.—Ed.]

Alhambra, California

Dear Editor:

As a 14-year-old junior in high school, I find some article or picture in practically every issue that directly pertains to my school subjects. In English we were required to make a biography notebook. The One-Minute Biographies, and the many articles in The Home Forum, together with those in other parts of the paper, aided me a great deal.

In my weekly outside report on some current issue, the Monitor has again helped me. Being particularly interested in the farm relief problem, I have been able by means of Monitor news articles to take President Hoover's plan and compare it with various projects proposed and at every turn President Hoover's plan proved superior. I am now eagerly watching to see if his scheme works as well in practice as in theory.

In debating, too, I find the Monitor to be of invaluable aid. Recently I debated on the question, "Resolved: That prohibition has been a failure," my partner and I having the negative side. I gained all my material from the Monitor, which gave a most comprehensive knowledge of the question, and with our direct quotations from many prominent men, and statistics—all secured from the Monitor—we were able to defeat strong opponents.

This victory had considerable significance, I think, for being judged by our classmates, it showed that the supercilious air with which some high school students had regarded prohibition has been changed. Not only in this one debate was the Monitor a great help, but in all in which I have participated, so you see I have reason to feel particularly grateful for the privilege of using the Monitor.

I should like very much to correspond with girls all over the world.

Phyllis N.

[Congratulations on your success in the debate, Phyllis.—Ed.]

Rogue River, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Rogue River is a small town in the southwestern part of Oregon. We live about three miles from the town and my father manages a gold dredge. I have never been on the dredge while it was working, but it is very interesting to watch. It digs its own pond, in which it floats.

We have not taken the Monitor very long, but I am very interested in it, and love to read the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and will enter high school in the fall. I am a Girl Scout. I should like very much to correspond with any girl about my age, either in the United States or a foreign country, and will answer any letters received. Elizabeth F.

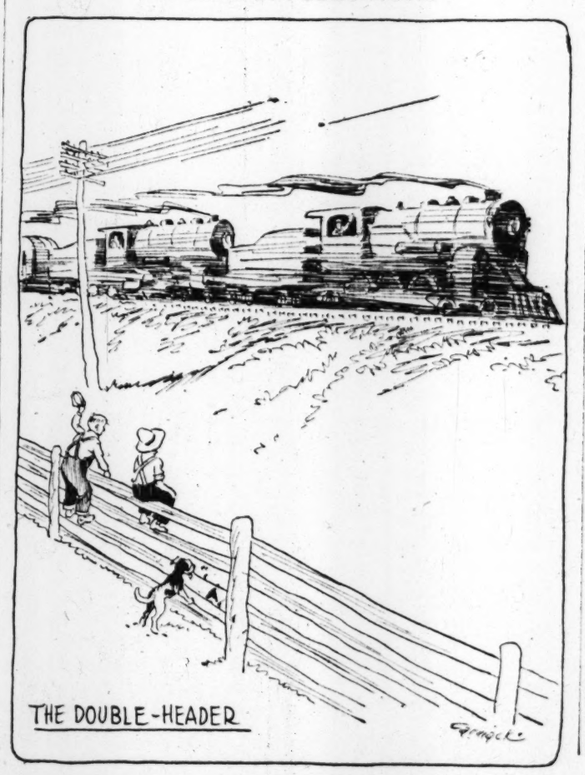
[Watching a gold dredge operate would be very interesting to all of us, I am sure.—Ed.]

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

RARE RECOLLECTIONS



What Proverb?

O	L		A	•
A	F	A	L	F	D
I		H		T	A
S	T	E	R	H	E
	T		N	A	R
B	E	N	O		B

Start With the Letter "H," and Moving Up or Down, Right or Left (Not Diagonally), Spell a Proverb. Spaces Between the Words Are Provided for.

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: Canada.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

This Disappearing Matter!

IN THE Century Magazine for July is a striking article by E. E. Free, Ph. D., entitled, "Rebuilding the Foundations." It deals with the changes which have taken place in regard to the "venerable structure of physical science," and as Dr. Free has enjoyed a wide and varied career as a chemist and physicist, what it says may be taken as authoritative. In brief, Dr. Free explains that he took down from its shelf the other day a book of physics published in 1897, and that, having scanned at random one hundred of its pages, he found that only two of these would pass muster today. Of the remainder, well over half would be held to be utterly wrong, a proportion which, he imagines, would hold for the sciences of chemistry, of biology, and even of geology. And much more to the same effect—all of which is interesting in the highest degree.

In the section of his article, however, in which Dr. Free refers to the Einstein theories, he touches upon certain aspects of the human experience which are not only interesting but also of extreme importance, as establishing correct ideas of time and space, in their relationship to humanity. Says Dr. Free:

> Time and space as realities have vanished from Einstein's universe. They are merely partial aspects of it, as a mountain looks like a sawtooth if one sees it from one side. A man appears to us, in what we call space, as a rounded, elongated globule possessing certain recognizable shapes. But this same man exists and "moves" in time. At a certain point in time he seems to be a small, pinkish infant. At a somewhat later point he is not only larger, but he has altered by the eruption of such additions as hair and whiskers. At a still later point in time he is bent over and thinner, and the hair at least has disappeared. All these, say the relativists, are mere appearances of the man. A real man is an unchanging entity, existing both in time and in space, or rather in the inseparable blend of space-time which is the only thing that is real.

Dr. Free goes so far as to say that matter, as everybody imagined it in 1895, has disappeared from the universe. Thus while much that he discusses is still in the realm of theory, sufficient has been proved to make it clear that the point of view of the physical scientist of that time was so far erroneous that it has since had to be almost completely modified. This is the more significant because the general attitude of such an investigator was one of satisfaction that the theories which he had evolved were without question true. When one pauses, therefore, to consider the ridicule with which views that are today fairly well established as the truth, humanly considered, would have been greeted no more than a quarter of a century ago, the fact that the world of physical science has been advancing at a prodigious rate forces itself upon thought. Hence what Dr. Free says further may well be pondered:

> At first hearing, these ideas are apt to impress anybody as utter nonsense, just as the Chinese language will do if you hear it for the first time. Yet you know that intelligent people do manage to converse together in the hodgepodge of sounds that the uninstructed hear when Chinamen talk. Equally you may be assured that the banishment of space and time from the universe and the substitution of an indivisible blend of space-time makes sense. It is merely unfamiliar.

By studying the electric properties of atoms, Dr. Free adds, "chemists have made important progress toward doing what we want with the raw materials of the world, instead of letting chemical affinity do what it wants with us." The human mind is thus steadily demonstrating its dominion over the earth.

Wine-Growers Against Prohibition

THE recently organized International Wine Office at Paris, which has sprung into being at the behest of the wine merchants of several European countries, is apparently going to begin its campaign to increase public patronage of their product in a modest way. Surely, it is a relief to most people of the United States to learn that these energetic European wine growers, as their spokesman, Dr. Leon Douarche, has explained, do not hope to be able to obtain the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment—at least not at present.

It is apparent, however, from a careful reading of the current Paris dispatches describing the work of the International Wine Office, that the wine merchants there do not think very much of the American prohibition law. In fact, from his point of vantage, Dr. Douarche assures the citizens of the United States who enacted the Eighteenth Amendment that "prohibition is certainly no solution." And that is that.

The particular contention which Dr Douarche is now advancing is that, while alcohol is bad, wine is really good, being a "healthful and hygienic drink." Medical authorities from virtually every country in the world can be cited in direct contradiction to this assertion. But let us note just one whose researches have taken place in Dr. Douarche's native city. The following is the conclusion of Dr. Jeane Lepine, a member of the French Academy of Medicine:

> Among cases brought to my consultation which are necessarily delicate or litigious, more than half last year were due in an important part, if not exclusively, to habitual alcoholism and, I hasten to add, to wine alcoholism.

In undertaking a personal campaign in the United States next spring, Dr. Douarche says that he is desirous of promoting only temperance in America, although a little incidental interest in the prosperity of European wine growers would surely be understandable. But whatever his purpose, it is hoped that Dr. Douarche will take a little time between lectures to study first-hand a nation which has found that prohibition serves both social progress and industrial prosperity.

British Labor Faces King Coal

ONCE more the conditions in the British coal fields are engaging national attention, and this time a Labor Government is called on to deal with them. The position of the Government is exceptionally difficult, and the most statesmanlike handling of the matter will be necessary to avoid a menace of trouble later in the year.

The immediate question of importance is whether the act passed by the late Government during the 1926 stoppage, making it possible for the colliery owners to extend nominal working hours underground from seven to eight should be repealed. Then later in the year the existing wages agreements in some of the largest coal fields, including South Wales, will come to an end, which means that new ones must be negotiated.

The two issues are obviously related. If the seven-hour day were restored by legislation, the owners would unquestionably demand a reduction of wages in the new agreements, to recoup themselves for the increase in production costs which would follow the shortening of the hours by one per day. The owners contend that in existing circumstances the industry cannot bear any reduction of working time. The position of the Government is complicated by the fact that the Parliamentary Labor Party gave a definite pledge to the Miners' Federation shortly before the election that the 1926 act would be repealed, although the precise form of the repeal was not decided upon at that time. The Labor Government, moreover, has announced its intention to ratify the Washington Eight-Hour-Day Convention of the International Labor Office, and this action in itself would involve reducing the underground miner's working day by half an hour.

This effect, it should be explained, is due to the fact that the British system of reckoning mining hours differs from the continental method, wherein the time is reckoned as eight hours from bank to bank. In Britain it is eight hours plus one winding time, and under this system, even if winding is well organized, the average time underground is eight and a half hours.

Behind the question of hours and wages lies that of reorganization of the industry. Since 1926 hardly any progress has been made in adopting the reconstruction measures, and especially those of a technical character, recommended by the Samuel Commission. Discussion on this aspect of the problem has been revived with much earnestness by the Prime Minister and other ministers who have taken part recently in secret consultations with representatives of the Miners' Federation and the Mine Owners' Association. There is reason to believe that the Government is seeking a solution along the lines of compromise. Although the Miners' Federation is asking for full repeal of the 1926 Hours Act, which would undoubtedly provoke hostility and trouble, ministers hope that the compromise attainable by ratification of the Washington Convention, with the necessary revision of the 1926 act, giving a reduction of half an hour a day, will be accepted.

European Editors Homeward Bound

UNDOUBTEDLY the visit of a group of editors of newspapers of continental Europe to the United States will result in a measure of greater understanding between the peoples on opposite sides of the Atlantic. Although the Carnegie Foundation, which sponsored this latest journalistic exploration, conducted its members over a route which carefully avoided not only Boston but all of New England, they still enjoyed an opportunity to see much of the United States. Nevertheless, it is a pity that they could not have seen that comparatively small corner of the country from which went out so large a part of the material and intellectual energy which resulted in the development of the middle and far West. Kansas can hardly be properly understood without some comprehension of the old New England spirit which sent out the pioneering parties in the days of the anti-slavery fight. And in the same way the Western Reserve, with its great and prosperous cities based upon New England settlement, expresses today perhaps more of the New England point of view than some sections of Massachusetts do, and can best be known by those who understand old-time Boston and the New England spirit.

The comments of the returning editors who are just about sailing for their homes are edifying. We find, for example, in the New York Times, Dr. Bihlmans of Latvia commending the United States for its suppression of the two greatest evils of society, "alcohol and divorce." It may be apprehended that in judging the degree of suppression of one of these evils the Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs failed to visit the justly celebrated divorce center of Reno, or, for that matter, to examine statistics in such quietly efficient divorce mills as those of Detroit. Dr. Bihlmans describes the American Nation as being "comparable to a gorgeous rainbow, which is beautiful in the sky but which ceases to be a rainbow if one of its colors is removed." The simile is interesting. It is seldom that a European, confronted with what they are accustomed to call the commonplace and standardized life of the United States, drops into such imagery in describing his sensations.

An editor from Paris, who publishes there a weekly paper in Greek, prophesies that America will become the cultural center of the world. To M. Petridis it was the things of the intellect which were most interesting in his survey. He commented, and with good reason, on the innumerable scholarships and foundations for study and improvement, but he deplored a certain lack of confidence on the part of American artists. Did he visit Greenwich Village? Perhaps with the clear insight of one long schooled in the artistic methods of Paris he saw through the veneer of artistry which characterizes the self-assertive denizens of that unconventional and cultural oasis in New York.

It would of course be out of accord with most ordinary canons of courtesy had these editors returned to their countries with any but public expressions of the highest admiration for the United States. Nevertheless, we should be glad to see what each one will write in his own paper after the glamour of the courtesy of the Carnegie Foundation has somewhat died away. It will be the more useful if the writers shall not allow themselves to be limited by any sense of obligation to a generous host, but will rather say with truth exactly how American conditions as they have been able to observe them appeared to minds long trained in the forms of social and cultural life in European centers.

Hints to the Indorsers' Club

IF THE expression may be permitted, Helen Wills, the American tennis star, seems to have raised quite a racket over in Great Britain, and all on account of her unwillingness to have her name and picture featured by an advertiser to exploit a patent medicine she never used.

Three rousing cheers for Helen Wills! We are glad to know that she has joined the growing company of celebrated folk who refuse membership in the Indorsers' Club, one organization which will scarcely be missed if it should suddenly decide to disband tomorrow.

At the same time we believe that there are a few worth-while institutions, now in temporary eclipse, that sorely need the friendly commendation of famous men and women. Take the weather for instance. It has been kicked around the house for years. If some distinguished man—perhaps John D. Rockefeller Jr., or Calvin Coolidge—would only leap to its rescue with a glowing signed statement that weather is the grandest thing in the world, and that everybody should have more of it, there would then be some chance for weather to regain its popularity.

Or take the fly-swatter, a noble instrument when put to the right use. The fly-swatter needs indorsement, so that it may bring comfort and cheer to every household that knows the meaning of "Shh!"

Or consider the mustache cup, the framed maxim "Home, Sweet Home," the crayon portrait of grandfather, the friendly toothpick. Why, the list is endless. If members of the Indorsers' Club really want to do something that will prove of benefit to humanity, let them issue pleasant testimonials advocating the use of these high-grade articles.

Courting Via Air Mail

THE novelty of air mail service is wearing off very slowly. Apparently, a good many persons stick the large five-cent stamps on their letters for the same reason that was given recently by an Illinois boy who wrote to a girl friend in a near-by Indiana town. When told by his father that he was wasting the three cents extra postage—the second assistant Postmaster-General vouches for this incident—the boy said: "That's all right, Dad. I'll send it by air mail anyhow, because it makes a good impression."

If good impressions alone are sought by patrons, the postal authorities are content. But, like the post riders of last century who were sometimes outrun by privately-owned pony expresses, the air mail directors object to criticism that would make their service seem unduly slow. One official has characterized as unfair the recent tests in which letters to Washington were mailed, one by rail and one by air in each case, from forty-six of the forty-eight State capitals. Obviously, the air mail could not outdo the other service from cities which had no landing fields; nor could it avoid the loss of time between flying fields and business centers where ultimate deliveries of mail were to be made.

Aside from these tests, increasingly heavy loads of mail prove the popularity already gained by the air service. One Chicago banker, for example, reports that during the month he saved $24,000 in daily interest on clearings for his bank by spending about $200 for air mail postage.

Testing of an air mail pick-up device, which would equip an airplane so that in flight it could pick up and deliver mail sacks—as efficiently as a fast mail train snatches a pouch from a wayside crane at a flag station—is contemplated about August 10 by the Post Office Department. Such a device would put numerous cities on the routes as "aerial flag stations" long before they establish landing fields. It would make the air mail much less dependent upon connections with transportation by land.

Random Ramblings

Henry Ford recently borrowed two cents in order to buy an Edison postage stamp and has returned the loan with his personal check, which the receiver states he will not deposit. Surely it is not because of a possible "lack of funds."

Clam chowder, baked beans, Creole gumbo, corn pone and other foods characteristic of different sections may not draw tourists, but they certainly do a lot to keep the visitors satisfied.

With the air above buildings in Chicago being leased for the erection of towering structures, it is fortunate for motorists that free air is still in existence.

The report that New York has 188 skyscrapers, Boston 65, Chicago 65, and Philadelphia 22, may well be called the "story of stories."

The talkie cameraman who sought, unfairly, to get a sound interview with Colonel Lindbergh got a "sound" lesson in honesty.

A retired commuter could make a homelike residence out of one of those discarded passenger cars that many railways are selling.

When going away on a vacation trip, don't forget the animal friends would like a little pleasure, too. Provide for their care.

1919—Ahoy there!
1939—Aloft there!

A person doesn't have to cast reflections in order to be bright.

What makes the baseball so lively? Sh! It's the center of a long yarn!

The Model City of the East

MEDAN, SUMATRA

IT IS a little-known place, this model city, neither Hong Kong nor Singapore nor Manila nor Penang, nor yet one of such beauty spots as Nikko or Kyoto or Hengchow. It is, indeed, a city but recently set amid eastern jungles, and even yet the trumpet of the elephant and the cry of the tiger may sometimes be heard on the fringes of the growing settlement. But for all that it is a place of beauty, of tropical charm combined with European amenities; and those master colonizers, the Dutch, who have placed it here in Sumatra, well off the tourist track, are not without their justification in calling Medan, "the model city of the East."

Sumatra, thrice the size of Java with less than a quarter of Java's population, is distinctly one of the world's wonderlands. With its altogether unestimated productive richness it combines all the color and fascination of Far Eastern life and the full glory of Oriental scenery. It is the latest land of promise, little changed, mingling novelty, romance and a native life only less primitive than that of Borneo and New Guinea. The mighty industry of rubber growing is now bringing Sumatra into prominence, and it is that industry which in the main has brought into being the bright little city of Medan. Nearly 20 per cent of all the world's rubber is said to come from Sumatra, with its vast area more than three times that of New England; and a great deal of that rubber goes to America.

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But to the traveler the great charm of Sumatra lies largely in the unchanged native customs. The tactful Dutch interfere as little as possible with these, even leaving the Sultans a large share of their original influence and most of their estates. In the very environs of Medan lives one of these Sultans, in a splendid "palace" with all modern amenities. His forbears lived in the same place when Medan was but a huge collection of native huts in the jungle in which there abode, side by side, Malays and Chinese, and a score of eastern peoples; and the Sultanic palace then was nothing more than the largest of the huts.

This was scarce half a century ago, but today the typical Dutch architecture of the buildings which have been erected about a broad palm-shaded plaza remind of Amsterdam and of The Hague. And in neat side streets, much more comfortably than in the old days, live the natives. Farther and farther into the jungles push these streets as the acres and square miles are cleared to increase the production of rubber for the world's ever-growing demands.

Belawan Deli, thirty hours' sail from Singapore, is the port of Medan, and it is a few miles up just such an eastern river as we so often ascend with Conrad, in his gripping tales of these very regions of mystery and enchantment. Fifteen miles distant, over a road which leads through the impenetrable jungle, is the "model city," and as you drive along, the wild monkey peers at you from high among the palm fronds. At night he sometimes pauses in the middle of the road, bewildered by the lights of your motor, and you are hard put not to run over him. The fires before native huts gleam through the jungle, and you feel something of a thrill when you are told that these are for the purposes of keeping the tigers at a distance.

The Europe-bound ship usually lies at Belawan Deli for a day and a half, perhaps even longer, while thousands of bales are being hoisted aboard. Night and day the loading goes on to the accompaniment of the clatter of winches and the shouts of coolies. The heat is intense and mosquitoes in hordes gather to welcome the foreigner. The passengers, then, are accustomed to flee all this and to seek Medan as soon as the gangways are out. Plenty of motorcars are at hand and presently they are off to the "capital."

It is at night one seems to be living a chapter out of "Victory," or "The Rescue." One is penetrating a new and little-known land. Presently a group of monkeys runs across the road directly in the glare of the headlights. And for aught one knows gleaming yellow eyes, hostile and resentful, are peering at one from somewhere within those impenetrable coverts on either hand. Only a few weeks ago, it is declared, a tiger had wandered at night into the very outskirts of Medan.

Here are Malay villages with their sarong-clad dark-hued folk. Within the jungle the pin points of flame gleam like fireflies through the dense foliage. Strange cries come from the uninhabited regions across the dark, mysterious river. The jungle closes overhead and the way leads through a tunnel of odorous verdure. Then, behold, the glow of electric lights breaks into the beauty of the tropical moonlight, and we are in Medan!

At one side of the broad plaza two amazingly modern hotels sprawl, in true tropical style, over a vast area, with lawns and table-dotted gardens clustering about a white-clad orchestra playing western music there in the open air. Just beyond, the Town Hall and its surrounding buildings are as Dutch as The Hague itself, and along a broad esplanade are shops as modern as those of Amsterdam. Everything, indeed, is modern, yet back yonder is the jungle with its beasts and its primitive people.

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Truly an amazing achievement is the Dutch "model city of the East." When the morning comes, cool and refreshing, though the latitude is less than 4°, North, its charm is more evident. Rain has fallen heavily during the night and the rich foliage gleams with emerald-like brilliance. The white, tile-roofed buildings glisten in their cleanliness. It is Holland here in the East, in the East's very heart, a feat of colonization unsurpassed, the best of Occident and Orient.

Medan is a town of some 3000 Europeans and 40,000 of the mingled races of the East. Here, as in few other places, there is that blend of life and manners which is the pre-eminent feature of the mighty spectacle known as "The East." The shop of an East Indian occupies the same building with that of a Chinese or a Japanese. A Hollander or a German has his place of business just around the corner. And the orderliness of the Oriental is remarkable. Here is none of the squalor of a Chinese city. True Dutch neatness is everywhere, and these amazing empire builders from the tiny Netherlands are leading the peoples of the East along new and hitherto unknown ways. If Medan is a model city, its Chinese quarter is a model bit of China, and in very truth one that is unique.

On the fine business street known as the "Casama" one comes to an attractive American Consulate, the only one in Sumatra and of but a few years existence. A mile farther on is the Sultanic palace, and beyond the tenacious jungle is yielding, rod by rod, to the planter, the man who has built this wonderful model tropical town which presently is going to be discovered of the world and widely acclaimed.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

GERMANY, for the second time since it has been a republic, is enjoying the visit of a king. Berlin expressed its gratification while King Fuad of Egypt was within its gates by a general holiday-making; there was a lavish display of bunting in Egyptian and German colors and beautiful summer weather lent an additional brilliance to everything. Again the Prince Albrecht Palace, which was the residence of the King of Afghanistan during his stay here, was brought into requisition, and thither the Reich's President escorted his guest from the railway station.

The King, who speaks little German, but fluent French, made use of the latter language on all occasions. He viewed as many of the show places as could be crowded into a four-days' program, and was especially delighted with his visit to the State Porcelain Works, to the Airdrome and the near-by Ullstein Publishing House. The technical equipment of the last-mentioned—for which he displayed almost expert knowledge—interested him greatly. A special performance of the "Rosen Cavalier," Dr. Strauss himself conducting, was given at the State Opera in Unter den Linden for the royal guest. The official visit of King Fuad was of only a few days' duration; he then removed to the Egyptian Embassy, where he was free to pay a visit to Potsdam and other places near Berlin without any fuss.

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Interesting features of the Berlin Festspiele—the first festive season of this city—are performances in the pretty little rococo theater in the New Palace at Potsdam, formerly the private theater of the reigning family, and some musical presentations in the large hall of the palace at Charlottenburg. The very fine hall in the former royal residence was lighted solely by wax candles placed in the richly cut glass chandeliers exactly as it was in the time of Frederick the Great. Interest was chiefly concentrated upon a new song cycle by Richard Strauss, who accompanied them himself. The songs, five in number, are written round Oriental verse that might have been drawn from Omar Khayyam. The music is beautiful and melodious, but does not greatly differ from that of the Oriental songs composed at a much earlier date by Dr. Strauss.

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An unfortunate mistake that was not without an element of comedy was made by the Berlin municipality on the occasion of Prof. Albert Einstein's recent jubilee. The city fathers, not wishing to be behind the rest of the world in showing their appreciation of the famous mathematician's work, made him a present, in all due form, of a beautiful country house on the banks of the Havel, within easy access of Berlin. Professor Einstein, who is a most unassuming man and the last to desire gifts, accepted, nevertheless, this generous recognition with much pleasure and was looking forward to the ideal quiet of wood and water after his Berlin flat in a busy neighborhood. Municipalities propose, but leases dispose. Insufficient inquiries had been made, and it turned out that the lease of the present owner of the house had a number of years yet to run. The chagrin of the city fathers was great, especially as the daily papers seemed to take pleasure in "rubbing it in," and it was proposed to find a new site and build a house specially for the savant. He, however, declined with thanks and so the matter dropped.

A gift that has caused him genuine delight and fully made up for his recent disappointment has just been made by two directors of the Berlin Commercial Association in conjunction with Mr. Goldmann of New York. It is a sailing yacht that has been specially built for him with every modern equipment, including a built-in engine. Professor Einstein has just taken proud possession of his boat and intends making ample use of it this summer.

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Speaking of boats, a number of Berliners on the terrace of a restaurant on the banks of the Havel at Pichelsdorf, a popular resort just out of the city, witnessed an unexpected and interesting spectacle a few days ago. Dr. Heck, the genial head of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, was in the act of bestowing the name of Injuna upon a large cabined boat destined for a long exploring trip through the rivers of the Upper Congo in the joint interests of commerce, natural science and zoology, the expedition to be conducted by the well-known explorer, Hermann Freyberg, who has lived some twenty years in Africa. It is by his wish that the boat is to be called Injuna, which is said to be an ancient African war whoop. She is built of oak and mahogany, is ten meters long and three broad, and is painted in green-brown tints, so that camouflaged by foliage she may travel the tropical streams at will without arousing the notice of either natives or wild animals. Dr. Heck is hoping the explorers will obtain an okapi or two and some rare monkeys for the Berlin Zoo.

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No fewer than 6000 people assembled in a large hall in the city this week to witness the final lap of the cooking competition arranged by the Berlin Gas Company under the auspices of a number of leading welfare society women. These included Frau Boess, wife of the chief Burgomaster of Berlin, the wife of Hamburg's head Burgomaster, and the president of the Reichs Union of German Hausfrauen-Vereine, who also acted as judges. The first prize of 3000 marks was won by a Berlin schoolmaster's wife, who cooked her dinner among fifty competitors in the shortest time and with the least consumption of gas. The menu consisted of soup, roast veal with potatoes and vegetables, and apricot compôte, in addition to which plenty of boiling water had to be provided for all requisite purposes. This was accomplished in exactly forty-five minutes, to the accompaniment of a cheerful band and the plaudits of a sympathetic audience.

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The Reichs Railway, probably in view of the ever-increasing air competition, is speeding up all round. The German "FD" train, for instance, between Berlin and Paris, has attained for the first time since the war a speed of 90.5 kilometers, or 57.2 miles in the hour on the track between Hanover and Hamm, which is 109 miles long. The average speed of the train from Berlin to Cologne (360 miles) including waits, is 51½ miles an hour. Other trains of the Reichs Railway are also much quicker than they used to be, frequently reaching a speed of 55 miles an hour for part of the journey. The Berlin-Frankfurt express covers the distance of 324 miles at an average speed of 49.7 miles an hour, and the Berlin-Munich express now averages 43.90 miles in the hour, notwithstanding the many steep pulls through central Germany.

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The newly established German Institute of Music for Foreigners, at the head of which is Wilhelm Furtwaengler, shows gratifying progress. There are already forty-two music students, comprising ten nationalities, of whom it is interesting to note twenty-nine are Americans and two others Germans who have lived for some time in America. These "master courses," which are conducted by teachers and lecturers of great distinction, are held in the former royal palace at Charlottenburg, which is now being turned to many useful purposes.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Wives Must Not Read This!

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This writer has felt that the many labor-saving devices, for the home and elsewhere, have the effect of not only relieving mankind of the drudgery, unpleasantness, etc., of some forms of manual labor, but, what seems still more important, give one more time to devote to more enlightening and uplifting pursuits.

Hence, when I read the editorial headed "No Dishes to Wash" in your issue of July 6, it seemed that this feature was ignored entirely; and you speak only of the sordidness of dishwashing, which this central dishwashing plant would eliminate. To this reader this had the effect of overemphasizing the sordidness of this activity; and the day after reading this editorial I found myself almost despising this task, which I have been performing daily during my wife's absence without any particular aversion. In fact, I had almost learned to like it. The fact that I have cooked all my own meals, except when invited out, should prove the last statement.

However, I am rather glad that this editorial "happened" while the lady of the house was absent; and the chances are that this issue of the Monitor will be missing when she returns, as it is unlikely that any central dishwashing plant will be established in this community for some time. And I will admit that she has never exactly delighted in dishwashing.

Escanaba, Mich. G. THEO. JOHNSON.